



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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9 February 1993

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Cameroon

Presidential Decree Creates First Lieutenant General

AB0802204593 Dakar PANA in French 1244 GMT
8 Feb 93

[Text] Yaounde, 8 Feb (CAMNEWS/PANA)—Major General Pierre Semengue has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general by a presidential decree published over the weekend.

This is the first time that the title of lieutenant general is being conferred on a top officer of the Cameroonian Armed Forces, it was indicated.

Moreover, Brigadier General Oumarou Djam Yaya of the National Gendarmerie and Brigadier General Jean Sunji Ngangso of the specialized military commands have been nominated major generals by a second presidential decree published over the weekend.

Colonel Roland Mambou Deffo of the Gendarmerie has been promoted to the rank of brigadier. Also, Colonels Claude Rene Meka, Philippe Mpay, Abdoulaye Oumarou Garoua, Camille Etenga Nkoa, Gabriel Songola Taka, and Pierre Samobo of the specialized commands have been promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

Navy Captain Guillaume Ngally Ngwah has also been promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

Significance of U.S. President's Message to Biya Noted

AB0502152093 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] The American president has sent a message to the Cameroonian head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya. Bill wrote:

Mr. President, thank you for your congratulatory message following my election as president of the United States. I appreciated your kind words of support as I am getting ready to meet the challenges ahead of me. With the end of the cold war, the world is now at the dawn of an era of great promises. To be able to seize the opportunities offered us and to meet the challenges during this period of great and dramatic changes, the United States must be fully committed to world affairs and continue in its leadership role. I hope to work with you and other leaders of the international community for the realization of our common goals.

[Signed] Bill Clinton, President of the United States.

That was the full text of the thank you message sent on 10 December 1992 to President Paul Biya by the Office of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States. The message was sent to our newsroom this evening. With us in the studio is the editor in chief

of our newsroom, Michel Njo Kabanda, and he talks about the significance of this message:

[Kabanda] President Bill Clinton has warmly thanked his Cameroonian counterpart, Paul Biya, for the message he sent him following his election as president of the United States of America. The 42d U.S. president expressed appreciation, in particular, for the warmth of President Paul Biya's message, at a time when he was about to face the challenges imposed on him by the heavy duties inherent with his position as the highest official of the most powerful country in the world.

The significance of this message from President Clinton to President Biya is clear and it is a sign that relations between the United States and Cameroon are good. Also, this message has come to put an end to certain comments and rumors aimed, since the last presidential elections in Cameroon, to lead people to believe that these relations have not been good. Indeed, the passion to conquer power led some people to turn to unorthodox means if not more, in order to achieve their goals. At the center of this strategy was the mind-poisoning campaign through which these people tried to discredit this first kind of presidential elections since Cameroon attained independence. But the truth is there. It has triumphed through the clarity and fair play that characterized the 11 October 1992 elections, the first kind of presidential elections in which several candidates contested.

We therefore salute the calm, the cool-mindedness, and the spirit of tolerance of President Paul Biya, who was able to adopt a worthy attitude because he was convinced that beyond those superficial upheavals, the reality was that the situation was normal. It was normal because one can remember that officially there was nothing to tarnish Cameroon's relations with the United States as well as with other world countries. One will recall the recent ceremony of presentation of New Year wishes by the diplomatic corps to the head of state. All members of the diplomatic corps were present at that ceremony. One will also recall the warm departure of Mrs. Frances Cook from Cameroon, and the similarly warm arrival of her successor.

Recently, at President Bill Clinton's inauguration ceremony, Cameroon was represented by its ambassador in Washington, as the other Cameroonians who also attended the ceremony were there in an unofficial capacity. Finally, we now have a message from President Bill Clinton to his Cameroonian counterpart Paul Biya. There is no better proof that the situation is normal.

Central African Republic

Former President Named Chairman of Provisional Council

AB0602182093 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT
6 Feb 93

[Text] Bangui, 6 Feb (AFP)—Former Central African leader David Dacko, independent presidential candidate

for the next elections, was appointed chairman of the Provisional National Political Council of the Republic, CNPPR, according to the national radio on 6 February.

Mr. Enoch Deron Lakpe, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party and presidential candidate, was also appointed rapporteur, the report added, pointing out that Central African President Andre Kolingba had convened the council to hold its plenary session as of 7 February.

The radio, quoting a communique from the presidency, said the agenda will focus on bills that will be examined, adopted, and then submitted to Cabinet.

In addition to these three appointees, other CNPPR members are Mr. Ange-Felix Patasse, leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement, MPLC; another presidential aspirant; and the chairman of the Regional Economic Council.

So finally, the CNPPR, the legislative organ set up by consensus for the interim period until the next presidential and legislative elections, has only five members instead of the six, as initially stipulated.

Professor Abel Goumba, chairman of the Consultative Group of Democratic Forces, CFD, declined to serve on the council, which, he said, does not represent all the sociopolitical groups of the country, sources close to his party reported.

Since President Kolingba's official mandate ended on 28 November of last year, the CNPPR has been tasked with ensuring the strict implementation of the Constitution during the interim period that leads to the next elections.

The presidential and legislative elections, which were initially slated for 14 to 28 February, were postponed at the insistence of the joint electoral commission because of logistical problems.

Equatorial Guinea

Government Recognizes 4 Political Parties

AB0702135093 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Summary] By separate presidential decrees signed on 5 February, the following political parties have been officially recognized: the Popular and Social Democratic Convergence, CSDP; the Social Democrats Coalition Party, PCSD; the Convergence for Social Democracy, CPDS; and the Popular Action of Equatorial Guinea, APGE.

Gabon

OPEC Chief Visits, Campaigns To Curb Oil Production

AB0602192293 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Text] Libreville, Feb 6 (AFP) - Visiting OPEC chief Alirio Parra, on a tour of member countries to campaign for a curb on oil production, said Saturday [6 February] he thought next week's ministerial meeting in Geneva would result in a new output ceiling.

The Venezuelan oil minister, current head of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said he was "very optimistic" that the 12 OPEC oil ministers meeting next Saturday [13 February] would take such a decision to help firm prices.

The reduction should be effected in proportion to each country's market share, Parra told AFP during his brief stay in Gabon, during which he met with Gabonese President Omar Bongo.

Parra, whose campaign has included stops in the Middle East, North Africa and Nigeria, said a consensus was emerging among ministers and heads of state to "adjust production to demand so that prices become firmer."

Asked about a proposed reduction in Gabon's share of oil production, Parra said the decision rested with Libreville. The quota set last July was 197,000 barrels a day, but output surged to 300,000 barrels a day last summer, oil industry sources say.

In December, a combined ceiling of 24.6 million barrels a day for all OPEC members was set, but no new quotas were set for individual member countries.

The next meeting is not expected to result in new national output ceilings because only the oil ministers are attending, a source close to Gabon's delegation said.

Asked about Gabon's demand to adjust member countries' scale of contributions to the OPEC budget, Parra said the question was not on the Geneva meeting agenda, but that it was a problem that member countries had to solve.

The dues issue has prompted Uruguay to quit the organization.

Parra left Saturday for the Libyan capital Tripoli.

Rwanda

President Meets Envoys, Discusses Regional Violence

EA0602201293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, at 1600 this afternoon [5 February]

received at Urugwira village ambassadors and representatives of the FRG, Belgium, Canada, the United States, France, Switzerland, and the EC commission. The talks centered on the violence which has hit certain regions of the country over the past few weeks.

The ambassadors and representatives of the FRG, Belgium, Canada, the United States, France, Switzerland, and the EC commission expressed strong concern over the alarming upsurge of hatred and violence which had resulted in a large number of innocent victims. Besides the heavy death toll, they noted that there were a large number of displaced people, the security of whom seemed not to be entirely guaranteed. The diplomats of the above mentioned countries made an urgent appeal to all political and administrative officials and to the security forces to shoulder their responsibilities toward immediately ending the massacres and returning to security and calm. They ask that everything be done to get right to the bottom of the causes of and responsibilities for the incidents—incidents which they strongly condemn—and also that everything be done to prevent such crimes from occurring again. They called on the main political leaders to continue holding an open, dispassionate, frank and sincere dialogue, which was indispensable for the peace process and for the advent of pacification and reconciliation.

They support any efforts aimed at attaining this objective within a spirit of unity and tolerance. They consider that an unequivocal and constructive explanation at all levels will undoubtedly contribute to the restoration of a dispassionate mood [words indistinct] the Rwandan people to face the challenge of peace, democracy, and development. They describe themselves as determined to support political officials and the Rwandan people in this difficult venture.

As financial donors, they know very well that the persistence of the current mood of insecurity and violence undermines the constant efforts which they make in favor of Rwanda on the humanitarian level as well as in the field of development aid. They strongly wish for the continuation of international cooperation under better conditions.

After hearing the concern of the ambassadors and representatives, the head of state expressed his regret and assured his interlocutors that measures had been taken to restore peace in the regions affected. He told them that he himself went to the area to strengthen the pacification measures and that a certain number of suspects had already been arrested. Furthermore, an assessment commission will be set up without further delay to identify certain shortcomings likely to result in administrative measures [sentence as heard].

Council of Ministers Discuss Arusha Agreements

EA0602213093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Text] The Council of Ministers met on 5 February, under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Dr. Nsengiyaremye. On the agenda were two points: the Arusha negotiations and the security problems in the country.

The Council of Ministers once again discussed the Arusha negotiations, especially the issue of the leader of [government] delegation to the talks. The members of the Council decided upon the following:

The Council of Ministers deplores the situation of conflicting powers which exists between the office of the president and the government, particularly concerning the designation of the leader of the government delegation to the Arusha negotiations. It says that everything should be done to bring a halt to the situation. The Council reaffirms that the issue of the negotiations is under the minister of foreign affairs. He can take part in the negotiations at any time following agreement by the government. The Council confirms the minister of defense will head the delegation only on the issue of integrating the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] combatants into the Rwandan Armed forces. The minister of works and social affairs will head the delegation charged with negotiating the issue of refugees and those displaced by war. The minister of foreign affairs will head the delegation for the final negotiations related to all the remaining questions and the drafting of the final peace agreement. With a view to harmonizing the agreement, the delegation headed by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation will also include the minister of defense and the minister of works and social affairs.

The Council decided to create a limited cabinet headed by the prime minister and made up of one minister from each political party taking part in the government and the coordinator in the office of the president. Each member of the limited cabinet will have a replacement should he be absent.

The limited cabinet will have to be informed about the state of negotiations by the head of the delegation and decide upon the instructions to be given if necessary. The government delegation will have to include, at each stage, in addition to experts, a functionary belonging to each political party taking part in the government so as to advise and assist the head of the delegation and ensure transparency in the decisionmaking of the delegation. The Council of Ministers encourages the political parties which will take part in the future broadbased transitional government to hold a meeting with the RPF as soon as possible with a view to discussing the reservations expressed by some parties on the agreements already signed.

Still in the framework of the Arusha negotiations, the Council of Ministers studied the dossier sent by the

Rwandan delegation which would free the talks of deadlock. The following measures were adopted:

An official declaration by the prime minister which condemns the massacres and all forms of violence by giving details about the measures decided upon and to be taken with a view to eradicating and preventing the insecurity in the country.

The rapid establishment of a commission of inquiry into the massacres comprising various interest groups: the results of the inquiry must be ready within two weeks.

Disciplinary measures against civilian or military officials who failed in their duty to protect the population in the prefectures and communes where the massacres took place.

The return of victims to their homes and assistance to them.

The public is to be informed about the results of the investigations into the burning issues which continue to tarnish the image of the country, maintain a climate of suspicion among Rwandans, and impede the negotiation process. These are, notably, the issues of planting mines, the death squads, the events of Bugesera, Kibuye, and Kibilira, etc.

A reminder of the prohibition of messages which incite the population to hatred and violence at meetings and other political gatherings.

Prohibiting broadcast and written declarations likely to bring about interpretations which could adversely affect security, national reconciliation, and the process of the peace negotiations.

The provisional suspension of meetings of political parties in the regions of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and Kibuye and their replacement by public meetings to encourage a return to peace and reconciliation. The prefectural security committee will decide when the measure should be lifted.

The readiness of the Rwandan Government to welcome a commission of external observers to verify the implementation of the measures taken. Possible loopholes to be identified and the appropriate recommendations made.

The agenda of the next [council] meeting will include the question of studying the report on the evaluation of the state agents. It is worth noting that the study of the report did not meet a consensus on three occasions. Concerning the insecurity problem in the country, and the list of authorities about whom the government has received some reports of weakness or complicity, these authorities will be suspended after a new study of their dossiers by the National Security Council through an order effective 6 February, for a period of three months. Those against whom the investigations do not reveal any guilt will be reestablished. It is worth recalling that the measure also concerns the officials involved in the recent events.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers, which started at 1030, ended at 2130.

RPF Accuses President, France of 'Provocations'

EA0602191593 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1715 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] It is evident that President Habyarimana and his clique have carried out massacres to provoke RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] into fighting so that the peace process is brought to an end. Right from the start of the negotiations between the government of Rwanda and the RPF, President Habyarimana has shown lack of seriousness and commitment to the peace talks to the extent of publicly announcing that he accepted the signing of the protocol in order to please his foreign friends. Following the previous protocol agreement on power-sharing signed on 9 January, the president and his party went further to threaten banyarwanda [the people of Rwanda] that they would not join the forthcoming transitional government and even carry out violent demonstrations in the country.

It is well known that President Habyarimana and company have personal benefits in the war and therefore it is not their wish to see it come to an end. It is clear evidence as to who is against a peaceful settlement of the conflict in our country. We, the RPF, have always acted with restraint and will continue to do so for the sake of peace, if we shall ever achieve it with Habyarimana.

While we have repeatedly complained about French troops' presence in our country and their support to the dictatorial regime of President Habyarimana, they have now reached a point of doing what is tantamount to abetting genocide in our country just for the sake of peace. We remind you listeners that the French Government has, since October 1990, refused to withdraw its troops from Rwanda and gives support of money, arms, and men to support the dictatorial regime.

It is this support in the background that gives Habyarimana false confidence that makes him intransigent to the peace negotiations and instead opts to provoking the RPF into fighting. The French troops and their host, Habyarimana, are equally responsible for the violation of human rights in Rwanda involving massacres of hundreds of people and rendering thousands homeless.

Although the path is a difficult one, the RPF will continue the peace process despite provocations hatched in Kigali aimed at wrecking the negotiations.

Hutus, Tutsis Reportedly Fighting in Ruhengeri

AB0802143093 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Kigali, Feb 8 (AFP)—Ethnic fighting between Hutus and Tutsis flared up Monday [8 February] in the northwestern town of Ruhengeri, informed sources reported here in Rwanda's capital. Telephone links with the town were cut and it was impossible to verify the

extent of the fighting between the Rwandan Patriotic Front and troops of the Hutu-controlled government. The government radio, for its part, said the fighting was started by Tutsi troops of the Patriotic Front who staged attacks on the villages of Nyabishambi and Karabi, in the north. [passage omitted]

Residents Flee

LD0902135393 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Fighting continues in northern Rwanda. Patriotic Front rebels and the government's army clashed throughout the night in Ruhengeri. The residents have fled the town and the Ruhengeri-Kigali route has been cut off about 40 km from the capital. Caroline Paret managed to contact a resident of Ruhengeri by phone. Here is what he had to say:

[Unidentified man] During the past few hours the situation has been very dramatic. At the moment I can tell you that fighting is continuing in all districts of the town, and even on the outskirts.

[Paret] Have the inhabitants also fled Ruhengeri?

[Man] Oh, yes. The people have fled Ruhengeri because you cannot stay in a town where only the weapons have voices. All the roads are cut off. The road leading to Gisenyi—a town in the northwest of the country, which is directly linked with Ruhengeri—for the moment the road linking the two is cut. The Kigali-Ruhengeri road has also been cut halfway between Kigali and Ruhengeri. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Shops, Offices Reopen in Kinshasa; UNHCR Staff Leaves

AB0802144293 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 8 Feb 93

[By Mario Fiorito]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Feb 8 (AFP)—As the week got under way in Kinshasa, residents of the Zairian capital struggled Monday [8 February] to restore a semblance of normal life while politicians geared up for a new power struggle.

The chronic political crisis in this great sprawling African land has deepened with confusion over the division of powers between its long-standing military dictator Mobutu Sese Seko and a new transitional authority.

Stores and offices were open again, more than a week after mutinous soldiers went on a rampage of riot and looting, but public transport was lacking and military roadblocks remained in place around the city centre.

Long lines built up at petrol (gasoline) pumps where supplies were rationed to 10 or 20 litres (2.6 to 5.2 gallons) per vehicle, and the black market price for a litre of gas has reached as high as 8 million zaires (four dollars).

Food prices have doubled or even tripled since the end of January mutinies, while salaries for those lucky enough to be paid at all have not been increased.

The physical lack of cash in the country has meanwhile brought the exchange rate for the zaire against the dollar down to two million, compared with 2.6 million before the latest troubles.

This will not help raise wages paid by foreign employers, who will have to pay more to buy zaires, and Zairian people will suffer the effects of this revaluation, economic operators said.

On the political front, officials of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], the transitional parliament, were expected to meet Monday to prepare a crucial full session of the Council scheduled for Tuesday [9 February].

The High Council of the Republic has to examine two demands by Marshal Mobutu—that it relieve Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi from his post and open proceedings against him for endangering state security.

The HCR must also rule on Mobutu's request, made in a national address Friday, to name a premier who would form a "government of public salvation". [passage omitted]

In Kampala meanwhile, officials said three staff members of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] had been evacuated from the north-eastern Zaire town of Dungu after government troops went on the rampage there. UNHCR staff flown to Kampala said soldiers looted the town bare last week. [passage omitted]

Djibouti**President Receives Kuwaiti Foreign Minister**

LD0802172593 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1646 GMT
8 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Djibouti, 8 Feb, KUNA—Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti first deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with the President of Djibouti Gouled Hassan within the framework of a visit to Djibouti, which he started yesterday.

The discussion in the meeting dealt with the situation in the Gulf region, the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners in Iraq, and bilateral relations between Kuwait and Djibouti. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia**EPLF Issues Communique on Referendum, Saudi Arabia**

EA0802082093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1520 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] Central Committee, which is the legislative body of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, today concluded its sixth regular session, which started in Dengolo on 3 February, and adopted resolutions, recommendations, and a communique.

The first item of the communique concerns the referendum. After studying the work so far accomplished, the Central Committee commended the work done and called upon all citizens and governmental and public institutions to make all the preparations needed to ensure the success of the referendum. The Central Committee also commended the UN resolutions on the Eritrean referendum and condemned those trying to hinder the process. [passage omitted]

During its deliberations, the Central Committee also drafted a plan on ways of strengthening Eritrea's relations with its neighbors and the world at large. On the issue of Saudi Arabia, the Central Committee called on the Saudi Government to stop intervening in Eritrea's internal affairs and to halt its activities to destabilize Eritrea.

The Central Committee also exhaustively discussed the report presented by the EPLF's preparatory committee for the third EPLF Congress and resolved that the document be circulated for further discussion by EPLF members and to hold the congress after the referendum process is concluded.

In its communique, the committee commended the work of the EPLF combatants in the reconstruction program, calling on them also to do their national duty with great sacrifice during the next stage. The Central Committee called on every citizen to contribute his share as they did during the national struggle.

Kenya**Government Agrees to UN Force on Somali Border**

EA0802151693 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi said today that the government had agreed that a UN peacekeeping force be stationed on the Kenyan side of the border with Somalia.

In their discussion with the British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, at State House, Nairobi, President Moi accepted the request to position the troops there in an effort to strengthen security and to curb the movement of armed refugees who had threatened the security situation in Kenya. President Moi and Baroness Chalker, who had just completed a weekend tour of Somalia and Northeastern Province of Kenya, briefed President Moi on her mission there.

The president expressed Kenya's appreciation of the various roles fulfilled by the UN, some foreign countries, and nongovernmental organizations in tackling the refugee problem and providing food relief to Kenyans facing shortages.

In their discussions, President Moi and Baroness Chalker discussed at length the political situation in the country and also resumption of Western aid to Kenya. Baroness Chalker agreed that Kenya had fulfilled substantial political and economic reform conditions set up by the World Bank and the IMF and said that her government was awaiting their final report before releasing development aid. Baroness Chalker said that Britain, as other Western donor countries, would rely on World Bank-IMF assessment of any country before committing any aid.

Baroness Chaiker hailed Kenya's just-ended general elections and concurred with the international observers that the results reflected the wishes of the Kenyan people and thus was a giant step towards multi-party democracy. She said she was optimistic that relations between Britain and Kenya would continue to grow from strength to strength, stressing that Britain was keen to see good understanding continue to prevail between the two countries.

On the security situation in the country, President Moi told the British official that the government would strengthen security at areas hit by tribal clashes. The president said the success of the exercise called for proper cooperation and commitment from the opposition parties so that people are not incited to attack each other. President Moi noted that tribal sentiments had escalated since the introduction of multiparty politics and would be a threat to the stability of the nation unless interested groups, particularly the opposition parties, acted responsibly. He said tribalism had been introduced even to sacred places like churches and if not checked, it

had the potential of fanning religious fundamentalism and threatened the security of all people.

President Moi stressed that Kenya introduced multi-party politics in good faith and was committed to its success but called for proper support from donor countries. Also discussed in the meeting were Kenya's economy and the recovery plans which the government had initiated. President Moi called on donor countries to fully support Kenya's structural adjustment programs financially to ensure success in its implementation. He said the government was committed to fulfill all aid conditions that were feasible in implementation. [passage omitted]

Saitoti, UK's Chalker Hold 'Fruitful Discussions'
*EA0802220493 Nairobi KNA in English 1042 GMT
8 Feb 93*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 8 Feb (KNA)—The vice-president and minister for planning and national development, Prof George Saitoti, and the visiting British minister for overseas development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, today held fruitful discussions on bilateral matters touching on Kenya and Britain.

Prof Saitoti told Baroness Chalker that Kenyans are proud that she had chosen to visit Kenya and particularly soon after the country had successfully completed its first multi-party elections. The vice-president underscored that Kenya counted on Britain as a great friend and noted that the bilateral ties between the two nations are historical.

The vice-president said the recent general elections were carried out in a most systematic and satisfactory manner and that Kenyans are proud that the elections were trouble-free. Prof Saitoti said great credit goes to the Kenyan electorate for shunning any activities that could bring trouble and violence.

The vice-president asserted that KANU [Kenya African National Union] respects the verdict of the people and the principles of democracy and that had KANU lost during the elections, the party would have accepted the results and wishes of the people.

He said that now that the elections are over, KANU is determined to implement economic reforms required to boost the country's economy. Prof Saitoti reiterated that Kenya is more important than "any of us" and called on the opposition to cooperate with KANU on developmental issues and sustaining of national stability.

Baroness Chalker said that the British people are happy that Kenya had conducted successful multi-party elections. She reaffirmed that the British Government did not assist any political party during the elections. Baroness Chalker said that the British Government cares immensely for Kenya as a country and not for parties. Britain would like to see Kenya succeed as a multi-party democracy and would do anything possible to assist in

achieving this goal. She said that she is ready to meet the opposition leaders during her stay here.

Baroness Chalker reiterated that Britain has been a (firm) friend of Kenya and hoped to see the country grow in strength. Baroness Chalker said that there are no easy options to problems in today's world and urged Kenya leaders to cooperate in solving major issues that affect the people's lives. [passage omitted]

Somalia

National Reconciliation Conference Begins in Borama

*AB0802174393 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In western Somaliland, a national reconciliation conference has just begun in Borama near the Ethiopian border. The Somali National Movement's self-proclaimed government is coming to the end of its two-year term amid worries about lawlessness and the lack of international recognition for the self-proclaimed state, and the conference is expected to determine the fate of the president, Abdirahman Tur, and his ministers. A hundred and fifty clan elders plus opposition figures and former politicians have arrived in Borama to attend the talks. Lucy Hannon has just been there and sent this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The elders remain circumspect about what the conference will do. Chairman Cheick Ibrahim told me it would discuss security issues and try to set in place a system for electing a new government, but some of the opposition figures are more ambitious with the agenda. Former Prime Minister Mohamed Egal told me the conference would eventually come up with the name of a new president. Jostling for position has already caused a split in the (Begre) faction where, four days ago, militia loyal to Mohamed Egal have taken up strategic positions, forcing Colonel (Begewani), who took over the port last year, to postpone his trip to the conference.

According to the conference steering committee, 95 delegates have been invited from central Isaaq areas and 55 from the non-Isaaq regions. Borama itself is a Gada-bursi town, and the choice of venue is seen to be a gesture towards the minority clans as well as a means of keeping off more volatile Isaaq territory. Normally cut off from the outside world, Borama now welcomes UN flights and private light aircraft everyday, bringing participants, UN representatives, and visiting international observers. Among the prominent speakers is Ali Mahdi's interim prime minister from Mogadishu, Omar Artech, who flies in from Djibouti today. He is expected to throw his lot in with the secessionists, having apparently abandoned Ali Mahdi's impotent government in the south.

One of the organizers told me both the government and the opposition are nervous of the conference: The opposition, in case it does not go far enough, and the government, in case it goes too far. The elders have a constitutional status as advisers, but the government is adamant they have no mandate to remove or censor the administration. A government delegation is planning to go to the conference soon. [end recording]

Uganda

Museveni Welcomes Pope at Entebbe

EA0502200093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has asked Pope John Paul II, who arrived in Uganda today for a six-day visit, to pray for Ugandans to attain humility, humanity, and fortitude. In a welcome address at the Entebbe International Airport, President Museveni said the people of Uganda cherish peace, stability, and tranquillity because they know that is what Jesus Christ taught and that progress and prosperity are founded on them. He told the holy father that no effort has been spared during the last seven years of the National Resistance Movement administration to attain peace, stability, tranquillity, progress, and prosperity. He informed the pope that, as a result of these efforts, today Uganda is almost completely at peace.

He stressed that, today, Ugandans—Catholics and Anglicans, Christians and non-Christians—live together in community. We all share, he said, the same cultures and belong to the same clans and families. We have tried, he went on, to look for these things that unite rather than divide us to build a community. On the history of Christianity in Uganda, Mr. Museveni noted that Christianity did not have a smooth entry into Uganda. He said many young men in the 1880s laid down their lives for the faith, adding that it is this blood of martyrs that waters the faith in Uganda.

Pope Encourages Independence

EA0602182693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Pope John Paul II said that he is thankful to the almighty God for having enabled

him to be in Uganda to embark on his pastoral visit. The Pope reminded the people of Uganda that in this era of reconstructing their country, they should also pay attention to the rehabilitation of the country's moral fiber so that the country is peaceful and secure for all. At this juncture, the Pope urged the people of Uganda to put aside the conflicts of the past and work together to build a society full of dignity and promotion of human rights. The Pope said that his visit to Uganda is aimed at strengthening the faith of Catholics and to encourage unity in accordance with the gospel of Jesus Christ. He called for understanding with other Christians to promote ecumenism.

The Pontiff called for Africa's independence so that nations of the continent are left to take destiny in their own hands to enable them to secure a basis to build their future. My prayer, he said, is that Africans should help one another to develop a better life. The Pope also referred to the imbalance between the developed north and the struggling south, saying that Africa should be given its proper place. [passage omitted]

Khartoum Minister Discusses Rebel Group Negotiations

EA0802191193 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Dr. 'Ali al-Haj Muhammad, the minister of economic planning and investment and the official government spokesman at the peace negotiations, is currently visiting Uganda within the context of the government's efforts to meet rebel Garang on the resumption of the Abuja II talks. He said the meeting had been arranged by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Lieutenant General al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and the Council of Ministers, during his recent visit to Uganda.

His excellency said he had met three of the founding members of the rebel movement: Carabino Kuany Bol, the second man in Garang's movement and member of the high command before his dismissal and imprisonment, and Arok Thon Arok, the movement's supplies officer. The three [as heard] had spent a long time in the movement's jails. He said the meeting had been held within the framework of concern and interest in meeting all sides of the movement. [passage omitted]

More Suspects Arrested in Arms Smuggling Case

*MB0902101593 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0952 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] Durban Feb 9 SAPA—Four more African National Congress [ANC] members are in detention in connection with last week's seizure of a large arms and ammunition cache on the border between South Africa and Swaziland, the Law and Order Ministry said.

Spokesman Capt Craig Kotze told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news they had admitted to the police that they were members of the ANC.

A further two people were being questioned about the arms smuggling, he said.

On Monday [8 February] the ANC admitted that three suspects detained in Middelburg in connection with the arms cache were members of the ANC.

ANC Confirms Membership of 2

*MB0902111193 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] Durban Feb 9 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has confirmed that "at least two" of the four men detained in Durban in connection with the Swazi border arms cache are members of the organisation.

ANC southern Natal Regional Chairman Jeff Radebe named the two as Sipho Magwaza and Abdul Mangera.

Mr Radebe told SAPA he would be joining up with a high-level ANC delegation which was due to meet the detainees at 3pm on Tuesday, after which more information would be available.

Earlier, the Law and Order Ministry said four men detained in connection with the large arms cache seized on the Swaziland border had confessed to be ANC members.

Two others were still being questioned.

The Durban arrests came during follow-up operations after three suspects—who the ANC has already confirmed are members—were detained in Middelburg.

ANC: Case Should Not Affect Talks

*MB0902085993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says that the armed smuggling between Swaziland and Natal, allegedly involving members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing], should not affect talks with the government. The organization has officially denied any knowledge of the smuggling.

ANC spokesman, Matthew Phosa, said after seven hours of talks with the three suspects, being held in Middelburg

in the Transvaal, that the three were ANC members and that the ANC was conducting a large-scale investigation that would continue in Durban today. A member of Umkhonto we Sizwe in Natal is one of the suspects. Legal representatives will be appointed for the three.

Meanwhile the leader of the ANC's Natal Midlands region, Mr. Harry Gwala, has said that ANC members were probably smuggling arms into the country to defend themselves in the warfare in black residential area.

IFP Rejects Self-Defense Claim

*MB0902101693 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0934 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] Durban Feb 9 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Tuesday lashed out at African National Congress [ANC] Midlands leader Harry Gwala's "justification for arms smuggling by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]", saying this threatened peace in war-torn Natal.

On Monday [8 February] Mr Gwala told Reuters that ANC members were probably smuggling arms into the country to defend themselves in township warfare: "Not for purposes of carrying war into Natal but for purposes of self-defence".

"I don't think we should pretend that we don't try to obtain arms ourselves, or else how can we defend our people?" he was quoted as saying.

His statements follow the arrests of three alleged Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres last week who were linked to the discovery of a large arms cache on the Swazi border. The weapons were apparently headed for Natal.

On Tuesday, the IFP in a statement described Mr Gwala's remarks as ludicrous.

By saying arms were being smuggled into the country for defence, Mr Gwala was attempting to condone the illegal flow of weapons into Natal, the statement said.

This was evidence of Mr Gwala's "unrepentant and militant influence" in the Natal Midlands. "This is the same influence which is at the heart of political instability in the Midlands," the IFP charged.

Inkatha has continually alleged that Mr Gwala's radical and militant stance is behind the political upheaval in the Midlands.

The ANC, on the other hand, has alleged that IFP warlords, backed by the kwaZulu government, are involved in continuing efforts to erode ANC support in the region.

The IFP further reiterated its charge on Tuesday that Umkhonto we Sizwe was stockpiling arms in Natal in preparation for elections.

"The ANC cannot win through the ballot and have decided that through the use of intimidation and violence, they might stand a chance....The electorate must take note of the ANC's double agenda."

ANC Issues Statement on Proposed Rights Charter

*MB0902075793 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2122 GMT 8 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] In a statement issued today, the constitutional committee of the African National Congress condemned the government's proposal for a so-called charter of fundamental rights as a cynical, tendentious and deceitful exercise in public relations.

"The government's proposals are tendentious because they use the language of rights to obscure their real purpose which is to enable privatised apartheid to replace official apartheid; their purpose is cynical because their proposals will enable all kinds of discriminatory practices under the guise of free association; it is a dishonest document because it presents uniquely National Party proposals as 'universally accepted legal norms.'

"It would normally have been an occasion for rejoicing where a government, which has violated nearly every provision of the universal declaration of human rights, has now been converted to a notion of a higher law beyond the reach of any government, but we cannot rejoice as the contents of the charter and the procedure for its adoption are deeply flawed.

"A bill of rights to have legitimacy and for it to be embraced by all our people, it must be openly debated, transparent in its procedures and adopted through a mandate from the people. Only the constituent assembly can have the moral and legal authority to adopt such a vital document, in the context of agreed constitutional proposals. The landscape of South Africa is littered with bogus charters of rights—in Ciskei and in Bophuthatswana—and we should not mortgage our future culture of rights through a limited and party political document.

"The ANC is amazed to learn that the minister for justice intends to circulate this partisan document through government agencies. This is an abuse of public funds for narrow political gain. If the government really wishes for a genuine debate on this topic, it should circulate its document as a National Party paper, together with the ANC, IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and Democratic Party proposals.

"In particular, the ANC considers that the following proposals raise questions about the government's commitment to basic human rights in the Bill of Rights:

"i) The absence of a right to vote as a fundamental human right;

"ii) the limitation of the application of the charter to actions by the state, ensuring that private individuals and organisations may discriminate and act in a tyrannical way and the absence of a general non-discrimination clause;

"iii) the continuation of capital punishment and the absence of legal aid in criminal trials, both totally unacceptable;

"iv) the insulting and provocative reference to affirmative action;

"v) the very ambiguous provision relating to religious freedom and the refusal to separate church from state;

"vii) the unique provisions relating to employers rights which have no precedent in international law and which will form a scab's charter;

"viii) totally defective provisions relating to women's and children's rights and the absence of any reference to disabled persons;

"ix) refusal to prohibit discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation;

"x) detention without trial for up to ten days as a permanent feature of our law, a charter for torturers;

"xi) the absence of right to freedom of conscience and restrictions on press freedom through possible licensing of the press;

"xii) educational provisions which revive discredited notions of group rights.

"The government will really have to go back to the drawing board before it can place its proposals before the constituent assembly. These proposals will maintain the status quo and will not provide for an adequate defence of basic rights.

"In the meantime, the ANC rededicates itself to its commitment to the provisions of the Bill of Rights published by the movement in November 1990, and amended through scores of submissions received from the people of South Africa. This exercise was a genuine attempt to engage the public in debate.

The government's proposals to put the 'principles' behind its document to the tricameral 'parliament' for its adoption is a spurious attempt to raise, unilaterally, the status of a document in which the vast majority of our people will have had no opportunity to participate. Such an approach must be rejected."

8 February 1993

Coetsee Responds to Criticism

MB0802200893 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1839 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 8 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] comments on the government's proposals for a bill of fundamental rights were superficial and ill considered, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said on Monday [8 February] night.

"The ANC's comments are clearly neither academic nor scientific. They are overwhelmingly political, which underlines the political starting point of the ANC towards anyone who dares differ from them," he said in a statement.

An example was that the ANC created an impression that voting rights had been totally ignored in the government's proposals.

"The fact is that clause eight of the proposals says that participants in an election on the grounds of universal adult suffrage would be included in a new constitution."

Mr. Coetsee said the government wanted comment on the proposals and to encourage debate to support the negotiation process and to establish a human rights culture.

It was particularly necessary to encourage a culture of respect for one another's lives and possessions.

"The government is perfectly entitled to enter the debate on human rights. The ANC is obviously trying to smother or hijack the proposals."

Government, IFP Agree on Multiparty Conference

MB0802173793 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1712 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 8 SAPA—The schism between the government and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was breached somewhat on Monday [8 February] when both parties agreed a proposed multi-party planning conference should take place before the end of February, 1993.

This emerged at the end of a marathon meeting in Cape Town between the two groups, with the government delegation led by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and the IFP group led by National Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose.

A joint statement afterwards said the talks dealt with wide-ranging issues, including political violence by armed bands "sowing death and destruction amongst their public and private opponents and to the acquisition and distribution of arms and armaments".

"The destabilising effect these have on the constitutional negotiating process as well as the question of private armies in an election process also received attention."

The bilateral discussions between the two parties will continue over three days from February 17-19 in Natal, said the joint statement.

PAC Warns NP, ANC Against Going It Alone

MB0902065793 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2114 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 8 SAPA—The Pan African Congress [PAC] on Monday [8 February] warned the African National Congress [ANC] and the National Party [NP] they were playing with fire unless they involved all parties in the search for democracy.

The PAC was reacting to unconfirmed reports of a "deal between the ANC and the regime (government) to delay majority rule until the end of the century".

It said in a statement in Johannesburg it was not surprised at reports of the deal. Among the indications that it existed were:

- that the government had made it abundantly clear it was not negotiating itself out of power, but seeking to share power;
- the ANC had proposed a "sunset-clause" of joint rule even after elections;
- the ANC was rapidly running out of funds and support and had to get its foot in the door of Parliament quickly and at all costs;
- the ANC had broken off working relations with those who sought the destruction of the government; and
- the NP had purged or relegated all those opposed to sharing power.

"We must warn the NP/ANC/South African Communist Party alliance they are playing with fire. Not only should the outcome of the process be truly democratic, the route towards the goal should be characterised by the democratic participation of everybody," the PAC statement said.

Gqozo Ordered To Testify in Supreme Court 19 Apr

MB0802164493 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Oupa Gqozo has been ordered to testify at the Sebe-Guzana inquest. Ciskei's military ruler has been ordered by the Ciskei Supreme Court to give evidence at the inquest. He has been told to appear on 19 April. The subpoena is the second of its kind and was issued after the appeal court overturned a decree that Gqozo issued, in terms of which he was exempted from giving evidence. Gqozo is to be questioned on allegations that the security force members who shot and killed dissidents Charles Sebe and Onward Guzana were acting on orders to shoot to kill.

Reserve Bank Lowers Interest Rate 1 Percent*MB0802204893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Feb 93*

[Text] The prime lending rates and mortgage bond rates of most commercial banks and other financial institutions could possibly be lowered this week by at least one percentage point. This follows an announcement by the Reserve Bank that it will lower its interest rate by one percentage point as of tomorrow. Our economic reporter, Kobus Bester, has more details:

The drop in the inflation rate over the last few months has led to real interest rates—that is, after the inflation rate has been deducted—rising somewhat, and this has given Dr. Stals room to cut his bank rate by one percentage point.

Some will be disappointed after many market participants speculated that the drop could be up to two percentage points, but Dr. Stals is warning that there are danger signals which have to be considered. The balance of payment over the last few months has been under pressure, and the shortfall in the budget is increasing. Dr. Stals says the drop in gold and other foreign reserves by more than 3 million rands over the last four months has had a limiting effect on the availability of foreign security. Should the declining trend continue, it will counter further drops in interests rates, irrespective of what happens with the inflation rate from now onwards.

Dr. Stals warns that a continuous shortfall in the balance of payments could in time lead to higher interest rates, which will not be countered by creating additional money by the Reserve Bank.

*** APLA Organization, Formation Reviewed***93AF0331A Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 18 Dec 92 pp 27-28*

[Article: "Small But Rabid"; boldface and italicized words as published]

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and its "operationally independent" armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), have received more publicity following the attacks on white civilians in the eastern Cape recently, than at any time since the PAC was banned and forced into exile 30 years ago. Is this perhaps a measure of its effectiveness?

Until recently, the PAC was to most blacks a half-forgotten, rather colourful fringe organisation. Apart from its potent rallying call, *Izwe Lethu* ("the land is ours"), it had made no visible contribution, armed or otherwise, to the liberation struggle. The slogan "One settler, one bullet" was seen as a gruesome joke.

As "armed propaganda," however, the cowardly bombings (at a Christmas party in King William's Town and a hamburger joint in Queenstown), carried out at a time when the organisation's political wing was engaged in

talks with government, may have served a certain Machiavellian purpose. This could have been to mobilise support by upstaging the ANC [African National Congress] in terms of radicalism ahead of the elections which could take place within a year. Or so the perpetrators may have thought.

In the event, though, just about everybody, including the PAC's main funders, the OAU [Organization of African Unity], was outraged and condemned the atrocities. If anything, they have made the main parties to the negotiations more anxious to reach a settlement—not least as a prerequisite for ending the violence.

Just how seriously should Apla be taken?

There can be no denying the destructive potential of any desperate band prepared to bomb soft targets to further their cause. Their number is not a significant factor in such a scenario.

According to Law & Order Minister Hernus Kriel, there are about 120 trained Apla militia members, some inside S.A. and others based outside. He named Zimbabwe and Transkei—though not Tanzania, where Apla is based, under PAC secretary for defence Sabelo Palma, about whom very little is known. Kriel warned that government would, as a last resort, consider cross-border action against Apla.

Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, who denied there were Apla bases in his country, had earlier warned the PAC to cease issuing warlike statements from its borders. Transkei's military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has denied repeatedly that Apla members are either being trained in the Transkei or that there are any Apla bases there.

This week, the officer commanding Army Group 39 in Queenstown, Col Gerrie Brand, said that he was unable to confirm or deny a Sunday newspaper report which identified six Apla training camps in Transkei.

This followed a case in the East London regional court last week, in which a self-proclaimed Apla cadre, Steven Dolo, testified that he was responsible for the military training of Apla members at Sterkspruit in the Transkei.

Despite Transkei's "independence," however, Pretoria could presumably easily turn the screws on the territory to close down any Apla bases if indeed there are any there.

Despite claims of responsibility for the bombings by an alleged Apla man who identified himself as Congo Jibril, some observers, such as Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria, maintain that these should not necessarily be taken as such "until it is proven in court." He points out that there have been instances in the past when Apla claimed responsibility for terror attacks for propaganda purposes. It is further observed that the eastern Cape is a hotbed of armed dissidents and splinter groups, any one of which might have carried out the attacks in Apla's name.

Apla, as it is, was formed in 1968 in Tanzania, as the successor to Poqo, the PAC's liberation army formed in 1961 and active in the early Sixties following the PAC's banning. Poqo had declared war on the colonial regime and its white settlers. It was the first (and only) black organisation unashamedly committed to killing whites as part of a messianic strategy to sow national panic and effect political change. It made its mark especially in the eastern Cape. Unlike Apla, Poqo was not bureaucratically organised and was crushed by the State in 1963.

Mouldering Cadres

The PAC first began using the name Azania in 1965. The new military wing, Apla, was for a long time purely symbolic and consisted of a few hundred cadres mouldering away in training camps somewhere in Tanzania. Only in 1968, under then commander Templeton Ntantala did it become active when, in train with a Mozambican liberation group (Cafremo), it attempted to infiltrate a group of 12 into S.A. But the operation was blown—it seems by the then PAC leadership, which boasted of it.

There followed a long period of inactivity and internal PAC squabbles, including a rebellion by Ntantala against the then leader, Potlako Leballo.

The first trained Apla insurgents struck in 1978 in Krugersdorp and, thereafter, in dribs and drabs. In the Eighties, the police held Apla responsible for 1%-2% of terror attacks in S.A. There was a series of trials involving Apla from about 1985 to 1989.

Opportunisticly, of course, the PAC leadership refuses to condemn the recent attacks or even to acknowledge them as Apla's work. They simply "wouldn't know," they maintain. They could, technically, be charged with conspiracy if they did know or if Apla were not "autonomous"—a nice way out when sensitive targets get hit. Yet, unlike the ANC, the PAC has not suspended violence, nor did it sign the Peace Accord.

Government's reaction to the PAC suggests, perhaps, that it does not take Apla all that seriously. Regarding violence and Apla, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer has reiterated government's position—which was conveyed directly to a PAC representative last week: the PAC must clarify its position. It has yet to do so.

Meyer added that remarks by PAC chairman Clarence Makwetu (after he had met Democratic Party [DP] leader Zac de Beer last Thursday), together with the DP statement, indicated that the PAC is seriously thinking about the matter. He hoped this would lead to a more positive attitude or clarification by the PAC in due course. Without it, government did not see its way clear to resume bilateral discussions with it.

At their meeting, the PAC and DP pledged to work towards ending violence—a goal which they recognised depended partly on a political settlement.

Makwetu read out the joint statement, which said in part that both sides recognised the destructive effect that violence "and, in particular, the killing of innocent citizens," has on creating a climate conducive to a settlement. The PAC was prepared to discuss cessation of hostilities, he said.

On constitutional matters, "Both view the convening of a multilateral forum to decide on the modalities for electing a representative body, which will draw up a new democratic constitution, as an important step both in resolving the issue of violence and achieving a political settlement."

Though they took different views on the King William's Town and Queenstown attacks, considerable common ground was found on the "urgent need to bring violence to an end."

Makwetu, who is not the most impressive figure in S.A.'s political gallery, fended off questions about Apla by saying the PAC would not be subjected to "trial by the media."

Conference Seeks U.S. Investment in Africa

*MB0702170693 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Feb 93 pp 36-37*

[Report by MAYIBUYE correspondent: "US confirms support for post-apartheid SA"]

[Text] African countries, not unduly, have been terrified by the spectre of a United States and Europe obsessed with the problems of revitalising East European economies.

An anti-apartheid conference held in November in New York gave South Africans the hope that there will be an active campaign to keep South Africa in mind when plans are drawn to revive other economies ravaged by conflict. Will South Africa not be overshadowed by the Euro-centric attitudes that are clearly emerging in the economic investment patterns of the developed western countries?

Things are not that promising when viewed from the African continental perspective. But participants at the New York conference observed that the meeting was a necessary first step towards preventing Africa from becoming a completely by-passed continent. The thinking was that the flow of investments into South Africa would find its way to the rest of the Southern African sub-continent and help to revive the depressed economies of these countries.

One cannot help observing that this type of thinking is what got George Bush out of office—trickle-down economics. In this case, however, the approach is dictated by the reality that, up to now, it has been difficult to persuade Americans to invest in these countries.

Towards the end of 1990, there was a lot of talk in South Africa about a \$500 billion project by American banks

and industrialists to be loaned to South African businesspersons, in particular those who had been left out of business opportunities by apartheid laws.

The drawn-out negotiations process has apparently made South Africa not such an attractive place to invest such a huge sum of money. It must be remembered that, when the negotiations began almost three years ago, there was a sense of wonderment in those who had almost written off the country as a political case that would be resolved by a scorched-earth confrontation. Now, with the ever increasing level of violence, the likelihood that the international community would revert to this perception of the country has been somewhat raised.

It is in this context that the United States meeting was seen: a chance that the economy—ravaged by apartheid mismanagement and isolation—could be redeemed by a huge post-apartheid investment. Thus, in the conference, two main statements of intent emerged. They were both aimed at creating what some US commentators promptly called "black capitalists".

Under apartheid, white participation in business was developed at the expense of the black sector. The new schemes seek to create a balance because of the realisation that those who control the means of production have complete sway over the rest. It is in fact a way of reversing the rampant racism created by apartheid. Protagonists of this approach believe this would not completely exclude entrepreneurs other than black. From the start, a certain quota of white recipients would be part of the project.

The New York meeting called for a lobbying effort to ensure the passage of legislation in the United States Congress aimed at providing start-up capital to promote small business among the victims of apartheid. This is in line with the earlier proposals by the US big banks and industries. This proposed legislation was to be drawn along the lines of the existing East European Democracy Act of 1986. In this Act, it was envisaged that millions of dollars would be flooded into the East European countries in order to stimulate small business.

The second call referred to what became somewhat controversial in the US press. It specifically called on the ANC [African National Congress] and other democratic forces to reserve a special relationship with the US African-American population and enter into business transactions with this group. The controversy was created by the perception that this would amount to "racial bias". This was viewed by the ANC as another repeat of the South African story where the victims of racist bias for many years are called racists whenever they try to rectify the past wrongs.

The meetings represented a resurgence of the spirit that led to the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 which imposed sanctions on South Africa. This time around, to promote development in a democratic South Africa, it was attended by Americans from all walks of life and

included officials from the World Bank and other major financing houses in the US. Among some of the individual sponsors of the conference were actor Robert De Niro, composer and arranger Quincy Jones, Percy Sutton and Maurice Templeman. Corporate donors included Eastman Kodak, Softsheen, Time Warner and United Airlines.

The fact that this conference was taking place in a period of presidential transition had its own effect. There was an air of transition from what Ronald Reagan began as "constructive engagement" to a new and real "constructive engagement" with Bill Clinton's administration.

One of the resolutions read in part: "We will plan to deliver a political funeral for the George Bush administration to symbolise the death of US policy under past US administrations towards Southern and South Africa."

The meeting could not go without its share of critics in South Africa. A correspondent for BUSINESS DAY, Simon Barber, was given two weekly columns to report on the effect of the New York conference on South Africa. He derided it and portrayed it as one between the ANC and some US parasites.

South Africa's Marshall Plan may be marshalled in sooner than has been expected if one goes by the enthusiasm of the South Africans who attended the conference. They report that there is a definite fear that without such a promise, the US might lose the influence it hopes to have on future developments. And such influence, South Africans argue, should be based on promoting the interests of those who have been previously disadvantaged—both in South Africa and the United States.

For South Africa, confidence in the future was brought nearer to fulfillment at the Riverside Church in New York, where other great initiatives to support our struggle have been taken over the years.

8 February Review of Current Events, Issues
MB0802143993

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

ANC, Inkatha Launch Voter Education Program— "Both the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha have launched voter education programmes, which is a hopeful indication that the emphasis in deciding political differences may eventually be concentrated on the ballot box instead of physical conflict," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 February. South Africa needs "an expansion of the voter education programmes, funded independently of government and drawing on the expertise of UN officials who have conducted similar programmes. And judging from recent events in Africa, people new to democracy

need to be taught not only how to vote but how to come to terms with the outcome of an election."

SOWETAN

Taxi Drivers' Image 'Tarnished'—Noting the taxi drivers' protest action in Johannesburg this week, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 February in a page 6 editorial says: "The taxi drivers, whatever the merits or demerits of their actions, seem to have come off worst. Their already tarnished image seems to be in tatters, especially as perceived by their paying passengers. Many suffered ruinous financial losses from which they may never recover. Positively, the strike has stripped bare the corruption, extortion and venality associated with the taxi industry. We urge SABTA [South African Black Taxi Association] to take the lead in the search for solutions to the problems afflicting the industry. A failure to act only means the next taxi siege is not too far away."

9 February Review of Current Events, Issues MB0902140993

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Excessively Generous' Parliamentary Pay Outs—Reports that members of Parliament and cabinet ministers are to receive excessively generous retrenchment packages and golden handshakes when the tricameral parliament is disbanded, "induce a sense of shock," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 February in a page 12 editorial. "No one will deny that displaced parliamentarians are entitled to pensions and payouts: it's the scale of suggested benefits that is alarming. It would be far more reassuring for taxpayers to know that the benefits match the length of service and degree of responsibility in every case....Unhappily, one is left with

the feeling that the mighty parliamentary system about to be dismantled achieved little in guiding us towards our new destiny. Harsher critics say it has brought the country to the brink of ruin. Either way, the proposed payouts need urgent revision."

BUSINESS DAY

Keys 'Exceptional' Trade, Industry Minister—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 February in a page 8 editorial notes that "businessmen will applaud the idea of another businessman following Derek Keys as Trade and Industry Minister. While the proposal has considerable merit, it is not a job for any businessman, or any politician." As Keys has been "exceptional at Trade and Industry, and now at Finance as well, it is easy to forget that businessmen do not always succeed in politics....If Keys has some input into who should take over half of his burden, he should recommend someone as much like himself as possible."

CITY PRESS

Authorities Not Treating Causes of Taxi Drivers' Discontent—Referring to the taxi drivers' protest action in Johannesburg, Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 7 February in a page 10 editorial says: "In typical apartheid fashion, treating the symptoms rather than the causes of discontent, we were once again caught with our pants down by the taxi blockage in the heart of Johannesburg....That there was a better way for the taxi drivers to have expressed their grievances instead of disrupting normal life is debatable. The point is, their voices have finally been heard." CITY PRESS says it does not condone the action of the protesting taxi drivers, but adds that "from its inception the authorities should have taken the taxi industry seriously, arranging facilities for loading and off-loading passengers. They should provide training for drivers and assist them rather than victimise them."

Angola**Armed Forces Communique on Military Situation***MB0702201393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 93*

[Communique from the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces issued on 7 February]

[Text] Troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] increased their actions against government forces' positions and defenseless citizens over the past 48 hours. Government forces, which are on a full state of alert, continue to give a vigorous response to the criminal actions mounted by armed UNITA men.

In Malange Province, UNITA forces coming from [words indistinct] which yesterday attacked positions of the government forces and the civilian defense, 14 km and (?18) km, respectively, from the city, were repulsed and put to flight, leaving behind 15 dead. What is more, one officer named Luciano Antonio was taken prisoner, while 15 automatic weapons, two [words indistinct], and a large quantity of ammunition and military equipment were captured. In this action, a brigadier of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola was killed, and government forces have his body. [words indistinct] UNITA forces in Malange region, attacked Catumbela, killing 12 civilians and wounding six others, and burning 12 houses.

In Cuito, the capital of Bie Province, UNITA forces continue to shell some wards and the local airport. It has also been mining paths leading to farms to prevent people from obtaining goods for their survival.

In Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province, UNITA forces are trying to put pressure on government forces with intense shelling of the city. The shelling has killed many civilians. Meanwhile, government forces continue active [words indistinct] against enemy positions. In an action yesterday, government forces freed 53 civilians after attacking a UNITA camp 25 km from the city of Menongue. These included men, women, and children held captive.

In Huambo, the situation continues unchanged. UNITA forces continue to shell the city intensely and indiscriminately, but government forces firmly continue to defend their positions and civilians.

UNITA Attack on Huambo Fails*MB0902073293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] The following is a report on the country's political and military situation.

Yesterday, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] abducted women and children over 2-years-old from the Sao Joao, Academico, and

Benfica Wards of the city of Huambo. UNITA ordered the execution of babies and old people in the presence of their relatives. Reports say that the execution was carried out by a group of UNITA's illegal army, led by Brigadier Big Joe.

UNITA resumed its intense shelling of the city of Huambo, killing 39 civilians, including 16 children. UNITA used large quantities of war materiel and units that had been airlifted to the region in two Hercules aircraft.

UNITA has also continued its intense shelling of the city of Cuito, assisted by South African and Zairian military experts.

In a vain attempt to take the city of Huambo by the force of arms, UNITA lost 40 soldiers assigned to two assault units. UNITA intended to successfully mark its martyrs' day on 8 February. It will be recalled that on 8 February 1976, UNITA was expelled from Huambo by the then one-party government.

Other locations have also come under UNITA attack. Heavily armed units have been deployed in Condo region, and they plan to launch a third attack on the cities of Lobito and Benguela.

In Huila, UNITA has plundered civilian property. It has also mined roads leading to farms, and ambushed vehicles on the Lubango-Matala road. UNITA troops have been deployed in bases south of Lubango.

UNITA Takes Quibala District*MB0802144093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 8 Jan 93*

[Text] The Quibala District and outlying wards in Cuanza Sul Province, have been under the effective control of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces since dawn today. Our correspondent reports that the clashes lasted for about three hours, and our forces repelled the Riot Police and People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, who were trying to regroup in order to mount an offensive against UNITA-controlled areas.

Power Lines to Luanda Sabotaged*MB0702171593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 93*

[Text] The city of Luanda continues to be deprived of power supply from the Cambambe Dam. National (?Electricity) Company Director Daniel Simes explains the reasons for the power cut.

[Begin Simes recording] The reasons were confirmed this morning. Four high tension pylons were sabotaged at (Mussao), between Zenza and Cassalala, about 8 km from Cassalala. This was, therefore, the reason for the power cut which Luanda experienced yesterday. In the meantime, Luanda continues to receive power from

alternate sources and this situation will continue until the repair work has been carried out. [end recording]

Government To Go to Addis Ababa Only for Cease-Fire

MB0802205093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Here in Luanda, the government delegation is ready to leave for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at any time. It is only waiting to hear from the United Nations, which is holding contacts with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Higinio Carneiro, a member of the government delegation, repeated this evening, however, that the government delegation will only go to Addis Ababa if UNITA agrees that it will sign a cease-fire.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] Well, the present stand is that we are waiting to hear from Ms. Margaret Anstee.

[Unidentified reporter] [question indistinct]?

[Carneiro] [Words indistinct].

[Reporter] You will not go to Addis Ababa without negotiating the cease-fire?

[Carneiro] Exactly. The delegation will only go to Addis Ababa to sign a cease-fire.

[Reporter] Do you confirm the UNITA stand that it will not go to Addis because its delegation is lost?

[Carneiro] Well, that is what we heard. I believe you too had the opportunity to hear a statement announced by the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel.

[Reporter] How do you view this stand by UNITA?

[Carneiro] Well, it did not surprise us. I said the other day: You can expect anything from UNITA.

[Reporter] In your view, the scheduled meeting will not take place?

[Carneiro] Of course not. Today is 8 February. We would have to leave tomorrow, but so far this has not been confirmed.

[Reporter] There is talk that the meeting will take place on 15 February?

[Carneiro] I do not know. We are not aware.

[Reporter] The government has not had any contact with the UNITA leadership?

[Carneiro] No, there has been no contact.

[Reporter] What about with Ms. Margaret Anstee?

[Carneiro] We had a meeting with her this morning and that is why I am saying that she is waiting to hear from UNITA, and she will eventually inform us.

[Reporter] Do you think that we shall have new information any time soon, a new date [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] Exactly. I would advise you to speak to Ms. Anstee.

[Reporter] It is difficult.

[Carneiro] [laughter] Look for her. [end recording]

Russia, U.S. Urged To Take Action Against UNITA

MB0902130993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] South African and Zairian involvement on the side of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the resumption of the Angolan war puts at stake the triple zero agreement which prohibits military aid to the warring factions, so that the country's democratization process can be carried out in a peaceful manner and in a stable atmosphere. In view of the irrefutable proof that those countries are involved in the war UNITA wages against a legally established regime, the signatories to that accord—the United States and Russia—should take pertinent action in order to prevent the internationalization of the conflict. One should seriously consider the consequences of a substantial involvement of those countries in a conflict that not only questions the legitimacy of the authority conferred by the ballot box, but also the prestige of the international community. Should the situation become unbearable, then obviously one would resort to the principles of legitimate defense contained in the UN Charter, which could lead the Angolan situation back to square one.

Jonas Savimbi's plans for the balkanization of Angola that have just been announced on the advice of foreign interests, are very dangerous to the continuation of the negotiating process and can only lead to general war. The country is heading in that direction simply because UNITA continues to be assisted militarily.

It appears that only one side has adhered to the accord. In any event, it would be difficult to believe that U.S. intelligence services and their western counterparts in general were not aware of the preparations for the ongoing foreign involvement in the war that UNITA is promoting against the will of the people. The United States and Russia should continue to assist in the pacification and democratization process so that the latter may be completed without upheavals.

It is known that while it was talking to the other side, UNITA continued with its military preparations thanks to foreign assistance. That has created a serious precedent, the consequences of which will only unfold in the future. One cannot accept that one side keeps the door of dialogue permanently open, while the other, taking advantage of it, seeks to make military inroads.

The international community, particularly the United Nations and the countries that have given their word to guarantee the fulfillment of the Bicesse Accord, cannot leave Angola to its own devices. Should that happen, it will necessarily mean the internationalization of the war. That would once again be a tragic thing to the people of Angola.

If one can take measures against Mobutu for not permitting the democratization of his country, to the extent of considering freezing his foreign bank accounts and expelling his ambassadors abroad, how come one shuts one's eyes to the tragedy that Savimbi is causing in Angola? Why does one permit the violation of all international undertakings on Angola while the promoters of violation are not in the least disturbed?

We believe that the international community is fully capable of persuading Savimbi and his organization to lay down arms. It was possible to sign the Angolan peace accord because the United States and the then USSR agreed that the war ought to end. One of the measures adopted then was the undertaking that military aid for the warring factions should be discontinued. If such an assistance to one of the sides has not yet ended, who should then stop it? Will it be the Angolans or those who undertook to prevent a new war in Angola?

If foreign military assistance is not discontinued, since it is a violation of the triple zero undertakings, then the Angolans will be fully entitled to resort to all means at their disposal to defend themselves, including seeking assistance from friendly countries. The international community will also be responsible for whatever might happen in Angola.

Foreign Minister Returns from Portugal, New York

MB0802063593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura returned to Luanda today from Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, where he reaffirmed the government's stand regarding the political and military crisis the country is experiencing. Before visiting Lisbon, the Angolan foreign minister was at the UN headquarters in New York where he carried out intense diplomatic activity during UN Security Council meetings and in contacts with ambassadors from different African countries which are UN members. It will be recalled that the UN Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 until 30 April.

Businessmen Comment on Currency Devaluation

MB0802103193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] There have already been reactions to what the government regards as revaluation of the new kwanza.

Angola Industrial Association Chairman Jose Sobrinho says the measure was in fact a devaluation of the currency.

[Begin Sobrinho recording] What happened was a devaluation of the currency, regardless of how they want to present it. The effects will be felt and will confirm that we are in the right way. Yet, we should face the situation objectively instead of trying to sweeten what will be a tremendous burden on consumers and national production. [end recording]

The Angolan Industrial Association chairman also spoke of the consequences of that measure.

[Begin Sobrinho recording] Any devaluation always promotes national production. That is what governments aim at when they devalue currencies. Only powerful countries can continue with an industrial production and exportation policy while keeping the currency strong.

In the case of Angola, it is obvious that the devaluation (?will neither have) a positive response nor will the productive sector adapt to the new situation. Why? Because lately preference has been given to the commercial sector, and not the productive sector, when it comes to the allocation of resources. Thus, the productive sector has been deprived of capital. That is the situation, and it was evident from the fact that no industrial enterprise bought foreign currency during the auction.

We believe that the measure was like putting the cart before the horse. The devaluation was not based on measures that could promote national production. We believe that it is inappropriate to introduce a plan aimed at increasing the standard of living and reducing the cost of living, without the contribution from the national production sector. [end recording]

Businessman Melo Xavier went as far as to say:

[Begin Xavier recording] The measure will have serious effects on the economy, regardless of individual interests. We have not had the opportunity to reconstruct what was destroyed before the signing of the Bicesse Accord. After the Bicesse Accord, infrastructure has also been destroyed. It is like the traffic police fining drivers before bridges have been built. So, according to experts [preceding word in English], the effect of the technical devaluation will be very harmful. I would go as far as to say that those who drafted the laws did not even consult the business sector. They should at least have held debates for them to know what to do. [end recording]

Malawi

Banda Campaigns for One-Party System

MB0802182693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda has again called on his

people to register as voters in their large numbers to be able to vote in the forthcoming national referendum. The life president made the call today at Chitipa Boma when he addressed a mass rally to continue his tour of the northern region. In his speech, the life president said it was important that people should register their names in order to have a chance to see whether to continue with the one-party system of government or to adopt a system of multipartyism.

The Ngwazi appealed to people to vote for the continuation of the one-party system of government under the Malawi Congress Party because the party has not only ruled the country effectively since independence but has also ably developed it beyond recognition. The life president said because the Malawi Congress Party has fulfilled its promise, it is only wise and proper that the people of this country should massively vote for the continuation of a one-party system of government.

Referring to the crowd that gathered at the rally, the life president said he was happy to see a sea of well-dressed people, signifying the development that has taken place not only in Chitipa but in all parts of the country. He said when he visited Chitipa during the fight for independence, the people of Chitipa, like those in other parts of the country, were dressed in rags.

The life president also spoke of the agricultural development that has taken place in this country since he took over the reins of this country. He said he was pleased to see that people of Chitipa, like their brothers and sisters in other parts of the country, have responded favorably to his appeal for hard work in the fields and are growing various crops.

The life president said he was happy to see healthy crops in the gardens of his people in Chitipa and that people are diversifying their crop production, a thing which was not there before. The Ngwazi said this is what he wants because agriculture is the source of the wealth of this country. He said he does not want his people to starve but to eat well, drink well, and live in houses which do not leak.

In their welcome speeches, the district party chairman in Chitipa, Mr. Godwin Simukonda; a member of the National Executive Committee of the party, Hon. Sijepani Gondwe; and the regional party chairman for the north, Hon. Robson Chirwa, thanked the life president for all the development that has taken place in the district. The three party leaders said for all this, the people in the district will continue to rally behind the Ngwazi, the party, and the government. Mr. Simukonda, Hon. Sijepani Gondwe, and Hon. Chirwa said the people in the district and the northern region will not allow anyone to confuse them.

Senior MDP Officials Arrested at Kamuzu Airport

MB0802205193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Three senior members of a leading Malawian political group based in South Africa, the Malawi Democratic Party, MDP, have been arrested on arrival at the Kamuzu International Airport in Lilongwe. The three were returning after many years of self-imposed exile to establish their group within Malawi. (Peter K.N. Simuaka), deputy secretary general of the party, explains:

[Begin recording] [(Simuaka)] The three were [words indistinct] who is the secretary for foreign affairs in the Malawi Democratic Party; (Robert Kaimbe Kembo), who is the secretary general of the party; and John Onandi Banda who is the secretary for information and [word indistinct]. The three left the Jan Smuts Airport at 1 o'clock yesterday and arrived at Kamuzu International Airport in Lilongwe at 3 o'clock. There, there were a lot of people who were waiting for them and immediately they came off board there was applause from the group that was waiting for them, and when they came out the three were really overjoyed to see that they have come back, arrived in Malawi, and to show the joy they even kissed the soil and waved at the ululating people. Thereafter they went as usual to the visitor's dias before they passed through the customs and immigration formalities. (Shaire Kontowe) made a speech, thereafter they went through the formalities, and after everything was over they came out of the visitor's dias, then as the multitude was coming toward them, they felt that they were actually enveloped in the multitude. What happened was the police came in and detained them.

[Reporter Desmond Nkuruma] Where are they being held now?

[(Simuaka)] The information we have is that they are separated. Two of them are at [words indistinct], that is, John Banda and (Robert Kembo), but Shaire, he is being kept elsewhere. I am not sure but he is kept elsewhere within [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Opposition Figure on Boycotting Voter Registration

MB0902091093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Registrations began today in Malawi for voters to take part in the referendum on one-party rule which has now been postponed until June. It was originally supposed to be in mid-March, but foreign observers recommended a delay in order to ensure a free and fair vote. The newly legalized opposition groups also called for more time to prepare after more than two decades in power by the ruling and only Malawi Congress Party [MCP]. Yesterday the government-appointed National

Referendum Commission also announced that the registration exercise has been extended from two weeks to a month.

The Reverend Peter Kaleso is a leading member of the Alliance for Democracy, Aford. On the line to Lilongwe, Rashid Meer asked Rev. Kaleso if Aford is encouraging its members to register.

[Begin recording] [Kaleso] Well, this is a problem for us indeed because this date that has been announced for registration of voters is actually being supervised by the Referendum Commission, which is not acceptable by all the opposition groups.

[Meer] So, are you going to be boycotting the voter registration exercise?

[Kaleso] Surely that's the right thing for us to do.

[Meer] But you know President Banda has already extended the time frame. He has said there will be more time to (?register). He's also conceded to the opposition's demand to push back the date for the referendum. Surely you should be starting to register your people and get ready now.

[Kaleso] I'll tell you what. We are dealing with a regime that is not prepared to have a free and fair referendum in Malawi and as far as the opposition is concerned I think we have to [word indistinct] until we are sure that all the steps, all the moves taken by the government are going to ensure a free and fair referendum.

[Meer] Isn't the truth of the matter that the opposition is just running scared? You know that Banda is going to win and you're running scared now?

[Kaleso] There is no way Banda and his group are going to win the forthcoming referendum. If they do, it will be through rigging.

[Meer] Now, what kind of support do you think the UDF [United Democratic Front], the PAC [Public Affairs Committee], the coalition, what kind of support do you think you have?

[Kaleso] We still have 95 percent support and this is clear in the rallies that we have held in most of the districts and cities in Malawi. For instance over the weekend, in Nkhosakota we had about 25,000 people attending our meeting and yesterday at Salima Boma we also had about 15,000 attending the meeting.

[Meer] So you've been attracting large crowds to your demonstrations; obviously the intimidation of the opposition is something of the past.

[Kaleso] No the intimidation is not a thing of the past because the MCP pioneers are still beating up our supporters and the police are still intimidating the transporters who are bringing people to our rallies. On top of that the MCP pioneers have just killed a man in Area 25. Of course, Malawi Congress Party officials claimed that

the man was an MCP killed by the opposition groups, but the truth of the matter is I have a video which was shot on the rally of Aford on the 24th of January and this boy, MacDonald Katepa, is wearing two big papers, one in front and the other one at the back, all of them talking about release Chihana. So, these people had a row at a pub one evening and then this pioneer man stabbed him and the chap died. [end recording]

Mozambique

Mine Clearing, Political Moves in Sofala Viewed

MB0802151193 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 8 Feb 93

[From the "Outlook Africa" program]

[Text] Since the peace pact was signed in Rome between Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama, many roads which were previously unused have been opened to traffic, so that (?needy) people living in remote areas can now get food by road. However, there are still many roads which are not yet open because of mines. The demining process in Mozambique has already started. Dan Isaac, a British journalist based in the capital, Maputo, last week toured Sofala Province in central Mozambique to see how the process is going on. To find out more about this, Radio Maputo's Pedro Frahan spoke to Dan Isaac:

[Begin recording] [Isaac] Well, I traveled with a United Nations convoy, the World Food Program traveling up from the Beira Corridor. The road up to Inhalinga leaves the Beira Corridor at Dondo. It was until very recently a track through the bush. You couldn't get through it at all by car. It was mined. Now they have sent through bulldozers to bulldoze the road [words indistinct] and they carved the road through to Inhalinga, now, 150 km north, and I traveled with that. The World Food Program was taking just under 100 tonnes of food to Inhalinga, which is a Renamo-held town in Sofala.

[Frahan] Now how is the demining process going on there?

[Isaac] Well, there are two different operations. The United Nations in this area, what they did was they have in fact carved a road through, (?actually) pushing the mines to one side. Two of their convoys have apparently hit mines, not serious ones, but they have gone that way. On the other side of Gorongosa National Park, actually at Gorongosa Town itself, and beyond, the Red Cross have contracted Lonrho [London Rhodesia Company], the multinational Lonrho, who have in turn subcontracted another company, the (?Gurka) security group, to demine the roads on that side, and they are demining the roads step by step, so what is happening is that they are going along with mine detectors, carefully checking the road to see if there are mines before the Red Cross will send any food beyond Gorongosa.

[Frahane] Now, do you have an idea of how many roads have been opened so far since the demining process started?

[Isaac] Well, the contract for the Red Cross is for seven roads initially. Now, in the one month that the GST [expansion unknown]—the Gurka unit—has, they say they are going to be able to do around two of those roads, and maybe they can continue after that to do more. On the United Nations' side, the roads I know is this one up to Inhaminga. So, slowly, they are getting more and more roads open and, in time, and it is going to take many months for them to open many more of these roads into Sofala, into Manica, and further north.

[Frahane] According to what you saw, how is the process going on?

[Isaac] The process of demining is very successful, barring one or two small accidents and mines that have blown up wheels rather than injured anybody. They are getting the food through. The difference now between sending food in by air to a town like Inhaminga and getting food through by lorry is that it is much cheaper and you can get much more through. One of those large Russian Antonov planes can get through 7,000 tonnes of food at a time—I do not know what the cost of that is, but it is very high—while the lorries can get through, my convoy that I went with, eight lorries just under 100 tonnes. So, the difference is startling.

[Frahane] Now, how many kilometers can they demine a day at least? Do you have an idea?

[Isaac] The demining process that the Red Cross are undertaking, they get through about three km per day. It is a very slow process. So, what happens is they check all the way along the route and after, say, a week, two weeks, of demining now for the Red Cross, they have got through a route, I suppose, from the Beira Corridor going north to Gorongosa. They (?did not) check all of that and there are still mines on the roads, alongside the roads, but they have got through a substantial portion of the route now.

[Frahane] How many people are involved in that process?

[Isaac] In Red Cross demining, there are a team of five Gurkas. Now, the Gurkas come from Nepal. They were in the British Army and they have bomb disposal expertise. They were trained in England. They have then left the British Army, went back to the Indian subcontinent, and they have been hired again to come here to do the demining. They were in Kuwait. That is a team of five. The team leader, the [words indistinct] Gregory, is from England, and there is also a technical coordinator there. That, in all, was seven people doing the demining.

[Frahane] You also visited one of the Renamo-controlled areas. That's Inhaminga. Would you tell us how the situation is there?

[Isaac] Yes, in fact I visited a few more than that. Inhaminga was the biggest town that I visited and the notable difference in Inhaminga, which is Sofala Province, is very strongly controlled by Renamo, and the other places in Manica Province that I visited, is that in Manica the hold on the land in the places I visited was much weaker. It was never quite clear whether you were (?in) Renamo territory, where exactly the borders were.

In Sofala, in Inhaminga, and the road toward it, there was no doubt: You came to a Renamo checkpoint, beyond it you were in Renamo territory. That was the same with all roads I traveled in Sofala. Beyond Gorongosa, there were checkpoints. You arrive, you meet the Renamo officials, you are in Renamo territory, you were effectively in another country. When I arrived in Inhaminga, the town is very carefully controlled by Renamo now. They have installed an administrator. There is a Renamo politician who is installing himself there and, presumably, he will be running for power in Inhaminga District when the time comes, and he is getting the people....[changes thought] He is living there, so the people can get to know him.

Renamo, I think—it looks like to me—are turning and using Inhaminga, which is the biggest, or one of the biggest of the towns held by Renamo, into almost a model for Renamo control. They are cleaning the town up. They are cleaning the streets. They are cleaning the park. They are planting flowers in the park. It will be one of the places, I imagine, that foreign diplomats and journalists will be taken to as an example of how Renamo can run a place. That is my impression of the place. It is one in which only a few months ago there was nothing there. There were no people, there was nothing. People have come in for the food. They are getting the food and, politically, it has been turned into what looks like a Renamo model town.

[Frahane] So, by the time you visited there were no problems of goods?

[Isaac] In Inhaminga itself, no. They are receiving now 100 tonnes of food a week. They have had three convoys now, which means they have had 300 tonnes, or more or less, maybe a bit less than that. The warehouses in Inhaminga are full. They will then have to distribute that further on, out into the district but Inhaminga town, as far as I can tell, they have yellow maize, they have beans, they have water. I made mistake in not [words indistinct] for a cup of coffee. The only coffee there was, was a Christmas....[changes thought] Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader, came to Inhaminga, there were church services there, and he brought Renamo people coffee and sugar as presents. So, some people did have coffee but, apart from that, water and maize [words indistinct].

[Frahane] Anything else you would like to add about your trip to the Province of Sofala?

[Isaac] Well, I think that it is very interesting to see, to hear people talking about what they think about Renamo. Most of time was spent in Frelimo [Mozambique

Liberation Front] and you would talk about Frelimo. It is (?startling) to me to hear how the Renamo political machine is persuading me, and persuading other people, about the justice of their cause [words indistinct] good or bad, the arguments they are coming up with are now beginning to be consistent. I think they are learning how to put across their message. It is a very simple one now: It is that they have won. They won not because they are going to win the elections necessarily, which they may or they may not, it is because democracy has won and nothing else. We have won democracy for democracy, they tell people. Here we are: We have been fighting all this time for democracy and we have won democracy. Now, it is your choice. That is a very convincing argument.

Then, when you say to people: Well, what about all the reports of kidnapping and atrocities, and so on, all the vast documentation about what Renamo has done in the past, they say, first of all, equally, it is Frelimo that has done this and also that war is war. What is past is past. In a civil war, the nasty thing is that these things have to be done. Now, these are not just the Renamo politicians. These are other people talking as well, so it is interesting to see how the argument, the consistent arguments are coming out and, certainly [words indistinct] holding sway in the argument. There are consistent arguments and Renamo are learning how to use consistent argument, which was very different. I visited Inhamanga in October and there was no real idea about how to explain it [words indistinct] about these things. Now, they are open. They were ready to talk to me. They have a message they want to put across. [end recording]

Namibia

Troops To Join Multinational Force in Somalia

MB0602151993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Text] Windhoek Feb 6 SAPA—A Namibian contingent of 196 soldiers will depart for Somalia early in March to join the multi-national Operation Restore Hope. NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Saturday [6 February]. The three infantry platoons, one fire-support platoon and an administrative detail are currently undergoing special training prior to their departure for Somalia.

Defence Ministry spokesman Erastus Nekuta said the troops would only take part in the peace-keeping phase of the operation in Somalia, once the peace-making phase is completed. The costs of sending the Namibian troops to Somalia will be borne by the United Nations out of a special fund created for that purpose.

Prime Minister Returns From Egypt, Ivory Coast

MB0602193193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Text] Namibia has signed a technical aid agreement with Egypt worth over \$1 million for the establishment of the University of Namibia. This was announced by Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob on his return from a 12-day trip to Egypt and the Ivory Coast.

During his visit to the Ivory Coast, Mr. Geingob held discussions on the petrochemical industry and the supply of bitumen for the resurfacing of Namibia's roads with Ivorian officials.

Swaziland

Defense Force, Mozambicans Exchange Gunfire

MB0602053693 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Text] The Umbutfo [Warrior] Swaziland Defense Force [USDF] on Wednesday [3 February] exchanged fire with three armed Mozambican agencies at Lomahasha near the political boundary. [sentence as heard]

According to a report by Captain Gcina Shabangu, the three were spotted walking inside Swaziland wearing civilian clothes. He said when the USDF tried stopping them, the Mozambicans opened fire and the USDF returned fire. Due to pressure the Mozambicans ran away leaving behind three AK-47 rifles, 204 live ammunition, and 25 empty cartridges.

[Word indistinct] reported stolen were impounded by USDF members at the boundary and were handed over to the Lomahasha police station. No one has been arrested.

International Observers Invited To Monitor Elections

MB0802085393 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 8 Feb 93 p 1

[Report by Bhekie Matsebula: "International Observers to Monitor Elections"]

[Text] International observers have been invited to monitor the forthcoming Parliamentary elections which are due to take place in the country in a date to be announced by the Chief Electoral Officer soon.

This was disclosed by the Chairman of the Electoral Education Commission, dubbed Vusela [greetings committee] III, Prince Mahlalengani, at the Nklongo inkhundla [traditional community council center] in Big Bend.

Prince Mahlalengani said foreign missions in Swaziland would be informed in time before the elections are held so that their respective observers in the elections would prepare themselves.

He said this would be done to ensure that there was no cheating in the elections.

The prince said the international observers had been invited because they also appreciated the new electoral system which has been adopted by the Swazi nation and its leadership.

Meanwhile, workers from the sugarcane companies in the Big Bend area snubbed the Vusela III education session because they claimed they were not informed in time about the meeting.

Those who were present at the session complained bitterly about the attitude of the commission which stopped its exercise before the whole electoral procedure was demonstrated to the public.

The commission complained about the heat which was unbearable and they said that was why they decided to stop the exercise before time.

Prince Mahlalengani explained that the exercise was being screened by Swazi TV, but he complained of the time the programme was being screened, saying that it was aired very late in the evening.

The prince said the programme was screened very late when most people were already asleep.

Pudemo Reacts to Call for Political 'Crackdown'

MB0602125993 Mbahane WEEKEND OBSERVER in English 6 Feb 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Thulani Mthethwa: "Pudemo amused by prince's 'outbursts'"]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) has strongly reacted to the call by the Chairman of the Electoral Education Committee, Prince Mahlalengani, to crackdown on anti-election activists.

In a strongly worded statement co-signed by Pudemo's president, Mr Kison Shongwe, and his secretary general, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu, the two charged that they

normally find Prince Mahlalengani "misguided outbursts" quite amusing and as such they do not even bother to react to his statements.

"But of course, when Umfundisi [the priest] starts preaching persecution of those he holds a different political opinion with, we feel in duty bound to remind him of his standing in terms of the Holy Book. Or has the world's 'silver glittering' since overtaken Umfundisi's commitment to the scriptures?"

"We would not be surprised if that was the case after all he (Mahlalengani) also has a stomach and an appetite for the worldly attractions", the Pudemo leaders said in their Press release.

Prince Mahlalengani was quoted by this newspaper on Wednesday [3 February] saying that those campaigning for the public boycott of the forthcoming elections were acting outside the law and called on authorities to stop them from continuing with their illegal campaigns.

But yesterday, Mr Shongwe and Mr Mngomezulu pointed out that the call by the prince for the persecution of proponents of plural democracy was not only in violation of the Holy Scriptures, but the very foundation of any society.

They stated that no one whom they know of has called for the persecution of the expensive countryside campaign for Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils].

"What justification, therefore, is there for your call for (our) being persecuted just because we call for a boycott of the elections? What are your fears your Royal Highness? Could it be that your fear is that the people will soon realise the fraud and deceit that is perpetrated in the Tinkhundla campaign that you are heading? Why don't you allow people to hear both sides and then make up their minds on their choice?" the pair asked.

"We find it appalling that when government, in keeping with the positive democratic changes taking place in the world is beginning to reasonably tolerate dissent, you (an ordinary prince) should summon all your energy to reverse these important gains.

"Whereas your stomach may be important your Royal Highness, the interest of the overall national development should be at the forefront."

Benin**Pope Visits Cotonou, Meets Soglo, Muslim Communities***AB0502122793 Dakar PANA in English 1154 GMT 5 Feb 93*

[Text] Cotonou, 5 Feb. (ABP-BEN/PANA)—Pope John Paul II left Cotonou on Friday [5 February] for Kampala, at the end of his three-day pastoral visit, the second in 10 years to the West African state of Benin. In a farewell speech in Cotonou, John Paul II said he was happy to return to Benin for closer contact with this beloved country saying that the country's new democratic environment would soon begin to yield fruit.

The consolidation of institutions, the development of economic activities, the strengthening of the educational and health systems are among the tasks which call for attention, know-how, active commitment, and the solidarities of all Beninois, he said. He said that Benin, like other African countries requires assistance which should not be denied it, adding that the present world situation was such that cooperation between the north and the south is becoming more and more inevitable.

The Roman Catholic pontiff arrived in Cotonou on Wednesday [3 February] for his second visit to Benin. He had earlier visited the country in 1982. He celebrated an open-air mass in Cotonou and Parakou in the northern part of the country, during which he ordained 11 priests.

John Paul II met with representatives of Muslim communities and animists and held discussions with President Nicephore Soglo on Thursday [4 February].

The pope's central message was that it was difficult to establish peace when people are pushed to the extreme by poverty, great disparities between living conditions, disregard for basic human rights, and breach of freedom of expression.

Ghana**Aid Organizations Visit Togolese Refugees***AB0602165793 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Feb 93*

[Excerpts] A delegation of some donor agencies has visited places where Togolese refugees are putting up in Ghana due to the deteriorating political and security situation in their country. The delegation was made up of the World Food Program, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the Red Cross, World Vision International, and the National Mobilization Program. [passage omitted]

Our correspondent says more people continue to flee Togo for Ghana. Some of the refugees told our correspondent that they are not certain when the situation in Togo will change.

Liberia**ECOMOG Reportedly Drives Out NPFL From Harbel***AB0802200093 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces are claiming another success against the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], led by Charles Taylor. ECOMOG says they have driven the NPFL out of Harbel, 30 miles from the Liberian capital inside of the massive rubber plantation owned by Firestone. But there may not be much left for some Harbel residents to go back to. From Monrovia, Neanulty Allison faxed us this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] A huge fire has been raging around Harbel since Friday [5 February]. Homes have been burned down and the administrative quarters of the Firestone Plantations Company have been destroyed. Residents who arrived in Monrovia this morning, said the fire has spread to rubber plantations encircling the area. One woman told me she had seen at least one horribly burned body as she fled the town.

Over the weekend, ECOMOG released a statement saying that the fire had been started by NPFL fighters. The statement said the rebels had been retreating in the face of an ECOMOG advance on Division 45, Harbel's administrative quarters. A top ECOMOG source with whom I spoke this morning said some residents were killed by the NPFL before they made the retreat from Harbel. The Firestone Plantations facility, which is just a stone's throw away from the northern edge of Robertsfield International Airport, has allegedly been used by the NPFL as an armory since the company ceased operations in October last year.

At the time of the closure, the Firestone headquarters in the United States accused ECOMOG of bombing its installations. The rubber company itself was accused of funding Charles Taylor's war efforts by paying taxes to the NPFL. The burning of Harbel coincides with continuing claims of successes by ECOMOG against the NPFL. Marshal City, east of Robertsfield International Airport, was taken last Friday. However, the main road to Roberts has been the scene of skirmishes for the past two weeks. As a result ECOMOG has deployed heavily in the area to prevent attacks. [end recording]

NPFL Denies Capture of Harbel*AB0802213693 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 8 Feb 93*

[Text] The Government of the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] has categorically denied claims by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West

African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] that Roberts International Airport, Marshal, and Harbel have fallen to them. An Information Ministry release quotes Vice President Major General Dogolee as contending, however, that though heavy fighting has been going on on the Schieffelin-Monrovia highway for the past two weeks, ECOMOG is in no way in control of the situation. The vice president said latest reports from the battle front speak of heavy casualties on the part of ECOMOG, the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia].

Vice President Dogolee said ECOMOG soldiers were voluntarily turning themselves in while two Mirage-10's and four Toyota jeeps, all burned by the forces of the NPFL, have been put on display at the Roberts International Airport. The vice president is, meanwhile, calling on all Liberians to go about their normal business as the NPFL will never tell them a lie whenever the nation is in danger. He said the action by ECOMOG in shelling Greater Liberia is a clear indication that ECOMOG has a hidden agenda rather than peacekeeping.

Government Forms Committee To Work With ULIMO

AB0802124593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] The interim government of national unity has set up a ministerial committee to work out modalities with the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, ULIMO, in respect of the peace process, security, and civil administration in areas where ULIMO's control has replaced that of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. The four-man committee is headed by the minister of internal affairs, Thomas Boimah. Other members of the committee are the minister of justice, Philip Banks; acting minister of national defense General Andy Ware; and the minister of information, Mr. Lamini Waritay. The committee is expected to commence work this week so as to speed up the process of extending to ULIMO the interim government's stated principles of inclusion and accommodation, as well as to promote peace and reconciliation. Already, some informal meetings have taken place between the interim government and ULIMO, as well as the interstate mediation committee, on issues relating to displaced people from Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties. Recently, interim President Dr. Amos Sawyer, in his annual message, spoke at length on the need to promote the process of national integration and reconciliation, as well as the need to restore normal life in areas previously occupied by the NPFL. ULIMO has consistently pledged its support for and commitment to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace initiative and the interim government of national unity. It has also repeatedly declared its intention to support the disarming and demobilization, as soon as the NPFL agrees to lay down arms.

Niger

Official Comments on Truce Following Rebel Attack

AB0802155093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] There was a serious rebel attack on the civilian population of Azenak in the Tchén-Tabaradene District. We learned yesterday from a government source in Niamey that about 100 rebels moving in about 10 Toyota vehicles attacked Azenak, killing 10 and wounding two among the civilian population. The authorities are very concerned about this rebel problem. The commission set up to examine ways and means of solving the problems is working hard. This morning, our reporter, Amané Oumarou, met with Seydou Sabo, the chairman of this commission, who discussed the rebellion issue and a possible truce.

[Begin Sabo recording] Concerning the rebellion, or what is called such, there exists the following agreement: We are seeking a truce, and if possible, we would like to obtain it before the elections. People should not think, however, that there will be no elections without a truce. Whether there is a truce or not, there will be elections. If people are honest with themselves—even the rebels—they should know that it is really in their interest to have a truce, because they will need to have before them interlocutors with more legitimacy than those of the transition. If they are honest with themselves, they should understand that they should somehow prove their goodwill concerning a part of or all the hostages they are still detaining [words indistinct] this issue. Still concerning this issue, there is agreement that regarding those currently detained, the judicial procedure under way must be sped up, in other words, documents related to their trial must be very quickly processed. So, this is a first important agreement, and this first agreement...means a word to the wise is enough.

The second agreement consists in making efforts for contacts with friendly countries as well as Niger's partners toward securing support—as it is said—that will help us overcome the situation. In this regard, it is important for a number of sister countries to know this: We are, as it is said, their (?brothers), and we have a common destiny. The unfortunate events happening to us will be affecting them, and it is really in their interest—as it is said in Hausa—to wet their beards when they see that their neighbors' have already started burning. To be more precise, this means that it is really in their interest to support us according to our requests, because this is a way of defending themselves.

I say to those countries who are our friends that they should—as it is said—stop playing a double game. Are they for the democratization of this country? Yes or no? If they are, they should stop supporting small groups or individuals who obviously do not want democratization. Similarly, I say to those countries that are telling us: democratize, democratize. We have agreed, but what

does democratizing an extremely poor country mean? What we are asking them today, in any event, what we should ask them today is to give us at least that which will help reduce social tension in order to organize elections in a peaceful atmosphere. This is in short the spirit of the agreement I am talking about. According to me, [words indistinct] seen from this perspective, the president can help a lot, because—we must be frank with one another—the president, I would say, was one of the African leaders whose name will not be forgotten by history. [end recording]

Nigeria

Government To Modify Structural Adjustment Program

AB0702135593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Text] The Federal Government is to modify parts of the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP] to eliminate some of its negative effects on the masses. The chairman of the Transitional Council and head of government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, stated this yesterday, while declaring open the 15th Kaduna International Trade Fair. Chief Shonekan noted that it was necessary because of the present economic hardship in the country. He stated that the current trend of global economy indicated that Nigeria should strengthen her economic and political structures to enable her to meet up with the current changes. Chief Shonekan stressed the need for increased productivity based on local components to reduce the dependence on imports. He stated that the present administration had resolved to create a favorable environment for private sector participation in the economic activities of the country. Chief Shonekan said that the only path to a sustained growth and development was in increased local production of goods and services. The chairman of the Transitional Council said in order to accelerate development of the private sector, the government had worked out a formidable and modified incentive to entrepreneurs to stimulate the non-oil sector.

In a speech, the secretary for commerce and tourism, Alhaji Inuwa Bakari, announced the establishment of a new department of export commodity in the ministry to enhance commerce and tourism in the country. He said the new department would strengthen the export of non-oil products.

Governor Dabo Lere of Kaduna State noted that increased awareness in the maintenance of peace and stability was paramount in the enhancement of economic and political atmosphere of the country.

Public Pressures President To Commute Death Sentences

AB0802123093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last week, there were protests after a northern Nigerian court handed down death sentences to six

people found guilty of inciting violence last year in the town of Zangon-Kataf. The clashes took place between Muslim Hausas, who dominate the north, and the members of the mainly Christian and minority group of Kataf. Hundreds of people died, and the tribunal which has been trying to sort out the whole matter has been sitting for eight months. The death sentences were criticized because the judges were mostly Muslim and, therefore, accused of being biased against the defendants, who are all Kataf. The final decision rests with the National Defense and Security Council, chaired by President Babangida. It is due to meet, and tension is rising, as Sola Odufa reports:

Reports yesterday said that Major General Zamani left court, and the five other Katafs sentenced with him have been transferred to the condemned persons cell at Kaduna prison.

But as the six await their fate, public pressure is being brought on President Ibrahim Babangida and the NTC [National Transition Council] not to confirm the sentence. The head of the Anglican Church in Nigeria, Archbishop Abiodun Adetiloye, said in an open letter that President Babangida should not take Nigerians for granted as people who could bark but not bite. He said that the death sentence has created a very explosive situation which might be difficult to control even with all the force at the president's command.

In a statement signed by Professor Wole Soyinka, the African Democratic League called on the Nigerian Bar Association, which has already criticized the trial, all human rights organizations, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and the Organization of African Unity to save Nigeria from witnessing what he described as another judicial murder.

Former members of the dissolved Armed Forces Ruling Council, Rear Admiral Ndubuisi Kanu said that the least the government could do in the interest of justice was to order a retrial of the men. [sentence as heard] Several other organizations and individuals, including Amnesty International and General Olusegun Obasanjo, a former military head of state, have issued similar statements.

A newspaper—THE SATELLITE—reported today that many residents were fleeing Kaduna and heading south for fear of possible violence should the Kataf six be executed. The tribunal proceedings were formally submitted to the government on Thursday.

Foreign Secretary Addresses Diplomats on Security

AB0602133893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Text] The Federal Government has appealed to representatives of the diplomatic corps in the country to educate their business community to contact appropriate

authorities before entering into economic agreements with their Nigerian counterparts. This is in a bid to avoid their being victims of the fraud popularly known as 419. The secretary for foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, made the appeal in Lagos while addressing the members of the diplomatic corps in Nigeria. The secretary condemned (?nationals) who consistently and unjustifiably gave a shoddy and degrading treatment to Nigerians at their ports of entry. He said Nigeria had representations to the governments of some countries whose consular and immigration authorities have been treating virtually every Nigerian traveler at their ports of entry as a criminal. Chief Mbu reaffirmed the government's determination to punish Nigerians who are engaged in shady deals like drug trafficking and swindling. He said this is why the government has entered into cooperation agreements with a number of countries.

The secretary also commented on the difficulties facing the diplomatic community in Nigeria. He said the government has taken a number of measures to combat the deterioration in the safety and security of the personnel and property of the diplomatic establishment. As part of the measures, the Diplomatic Protection Unit of the Nigeria police has been strengthened. Similarly, the police have intensified the patrol of places frequented by diplomats while their protection outside Lagos can be provided subject to 24 hours' notice.

Government To Accept Unspecified Oil Production Cut

AB0802220093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Nigeria has agreed to cut her daily oil production to stabilize oil prices. The president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, Dr. Alirio Parra, stated this today in Lagos at the end of his one-day talks with the secretary for petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Philip Asiodu. He said that the decision was in line with OPEC's objective of enhancing oil market stability.

The OPEC president, who did not disclose the margin of Nigeria's oil reduction, said that he was optimistic of getting the consensus of all OPEC members in effecting similar production cuts during this week's ministerial monitoring committee meeting in Vienna, Austria. He said that there were also efforts at carrying along non-OPEC oil-producing countries with the aim of getting their support towards the attainment of the objective.

Central Bank Document Lists Banned Import Items

AB0802192793 Dakar PANA in English 1020 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Dakar, 8 Feb (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Government has banned from importation in 1993 a total of 17 items including textiles and all sparkling wines such

as champagne, a Central Bank [of Nigeria, CBN] document on foreign trade and exchange policy measures for 1993 has stated.

Fabrics such as nylon tyre cord, multifilament nylon chafer and tracing cloth, mattress tickings, fishing nets, gloves for industrial use and canvas for the manufacture of fan belts are, however, not affected.

Moulding cups and lacra, elastic bands, textile products for technical uses and transmission belts can also be imported.

Other prohibited imports are poultry of all types except grandparent and foundation stocks for research and multiplication purposes.

The document also showed that vegetables, tomato paste, processed wood, fruits and fruit juices, mosquito repellant coils and domestic articles made of plastic materials including baby feeding bottles, could not be imported.

Also banned from importation are Evian and similar spring mineral waters, soft drinks and beverages, beer and stout, malt and barley, rice and maize.

The CBN said further that importation of vegetable oils, excluding linseed and castor oils used as industrial raw materials, aluminium sulphate, retreaded and used tyres and branched alkyl benzene and fluorescent tubes and bulbs had been banned.

It stated that export of raw hides and skins, timber, raw palm kernels, cassava, maize, yam, beans and rice remained under ban.

Senegal

Electoral Campaign Continues Amid 'Exceptional Security'

AB0802105093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Excerpt] A man was killed in Casamance during a clash between the Army and members of the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces [MFDC]. This was the first attack by the secessionists since the opening of the electoral campaign a week ago. Malam Ndiaye reports from Dakar:

[Begin recording] This attack, which took place during the electoral campaign, again poses the problem of maintaining organization of the elections in Casamance. On this point, there is general agreement that the conditions for normal elections have not been met. It is true that all the various candidates return to Casamance after their tours to the interior, but it is still a reality that these candidates know very well that it is not possible to go everywhere in Casamance.

The weekly, WAL FAGRI—meaning the dawn—has spoken about a no man's land, a forbidden area set up by

the MFDC in southern Casamance. So far, no candidate seems to have expressed his intention to go to that area. President Diouf's campaign in Casamance was surrounded by exceptional security measures. In the town of Ziguinchor, the market was closed down and the Ous-soun- Ziguinchor road was closed to traffic from 0700 to 1600. The question today is whether, given a choice between their civic rights and their survival, the people of Casamance will not simply choose their survival. [end recording]

Let us go back to this presidential campaign. The candidates are ending their first week of the electoral campaign. This week was marked by speeches and promises. How does the Senegalese press judge the different candidates at the end of this first week of the electoral campaign, Malam Ndiaye?

[Begin recording] Nothing is really definite yet after this first week of the electoral marathon. We must probably wait in the coming days for tendencies that are seeing the light today to confirm themselves tomorrow. Meanwhile, as a sort of stock taking, the newspapers focused their attention on the event.

According to WAL FAGRI, Abdou Diouf went to Casamance to reaffirm his preference for regionalization and to reassure the people who are ravaged by the secessionist conflict. However, things are not as simple as they would seem to the socialist candidate because this campaign has assumed, according to the weekly, the proportions of all against one. Abdou Diouf is attacked from all quarters. For Landing Savane, leader of the Party for Alliance and Democracy, unseating Diouf is a precondition for any development. Abdoulaye Bathily of the Democratic League has said he is combating the Socialist Party and Diouf as an act of public salvation. Abdoulaye Wade has asked the people to desist from voting Diouf into power again for seven years. As for Iba Der Thiam, he was straightforward: Forty-two years of failure is enough. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Togo

Opposition Leaders Preview Colmar Talks

AB0802144793 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Excerpts] Paris, Feb 8 (AFP)—Leaders of the Togolese opposition on Monday [8 February] called for an international force to be sent to Togo to restore order and allow the installation of a democratic regime.

Opposition spokesman, Aurelio Amorin, who is secretary general of the Togolese Resistance Committee, made his appeal at a press conference in Paris only hours before round-table talks between the West African country's government and opposition were due to open in the eastern town of Colmar. [passage omitted]

Amorin said the presence of an international force, particularly in the capital Lome, would reassure the

population and end the mass exodus to neighbouring Ghana and Benin. Around 60,000 people are already estimated to have crossed the border to flee the unrest since January 25. Amorin said the international force would also have to be tasked with guaranteeing the holding of democratic elections and putting in place new institutions.

Another opposition spokesman, Pascal Adjamagbo, said the appeal to a foreign force could be made under Article 150 of the Togolese Constitution, which envisages such a possibility in the event of a coup. He argued that the violence used against the people by the government forces in the past two weeks was tantamount to a coup.

At a separate press conference in Paris, Togo's Foreign Minister Ouattara Natchaba emphasised the need for early elections in Togo and called on the opposition not to turn the talks into a "propaganda platform." "We are inviting the opposition to go to the polls and if we are in Colmar, it is to demonstrate this willingness and say we are ready to hold elections immediately and accept the outcome," he said.

Natchaba, who heads the government delegation to the talks, added that the elections would be held in the presence of foreign observers.

Stressing that the delegation was going to Colmar "with the best possible goodwill," he appealed to the opposition to resist the temptation of using the talks as "a propaganda platform or provocation," particularly by showing photos taken in Lome's morgue. [passage omitted]

Paris and Bonn called the round-table meeting after suppression of a demonstration left 16 dead last month at a time when France's cooperation minister Marcel Debarge and the German secretary of state for foreign affairs, Helmut Schaefer, were both visiting Lome.

The meeting is expected to consider forming an interim government, scheduling elections, setting up a "peace-keeping force" and looking into ways of ensuring the army's neutrality.

Dahuku Pere, secretary general of the Togolese People's Rally (RPT), Togo's sole permitted party for over 20 years until opposition parties were legalised in 1991, said he hoped that Colmar would be "a genuine new departure."

Reconciliation Conference Begins in France 8 Feb

AB0902095093 Lome Radio Lome in French 2200 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] The roundtable conference on the Togolese conflict began in Colmar, eastern France this afternoon. Various Togolese delegations and representatives from France and Germany are attending the meeting. Before the meeting opened, French Cooperation Minister Marcel Debarge and German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Helmut Schaefer stressed the difficulty

of the task ahead. He said the atmosphere that would prevail during the meeting would be difficult to manage.

On his part, Mr. Schaefer said and I quote: Do not expect miracles. The French minister presented the four objectives of the meeting: to set up a timetable for the legislative and presidential elections, to ensure free circulation of persons during the election, to ensure freedom of speech and access to the media, and to ensure the return of the military to the barracks.

At the beginning of the discussions that are taking place behind closed doors, the two ministers called on participants to have a sense of responsibility and not let any other force replace their own judgment. The Ivorian ambassador to France, Mr. Eugene Haidara, is also at Colmar to attend the deliberations.

The Togolese delegations include representatives of the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Rally of the Togolese People, the head of government, the Provisional Assembly, and of the Collective of Democratic Opposition II [COD II].

It should be recalled that the Togolese foreign affairs minister, Mr. Ouattara Natchaba, representing the head of state, said in Paris this morning that he was going to Colmar to call on the opposition to go to the polls and that the government was ready to go to the polls immediately and to bow to the results of the elections. He, however, warned the opposition representatives against using the roundtable as a lectern for propaganda or provocation.

On its part, the opposition requested that international troops be sent to Togo before the opening of the talks. Mr. Gilchrist Olympio is among the three COD II representatives at the roundtable conference. Before the opening of the discussions, Mr. Olympio and Mr. Natchaba met by chance in one of the lifts of the hotel where the meeting is taking place. The two men after a moment of surprise, burst into laughter.

'Unacceptable Demands' Block Talks

AB0902083893 Lome Radio Lome in French
0700 GMT 9 Feb 93

[From the news summary]

[Text] The negotiations on the situation in Togo have reached a deadlock in Colmar, eastern France. They were convened at the initiative of France and Germany, but last night the various sides did not rule out the possibility of resuming the discussions this morning. As for French Cooperation Minister Marcel Debarge, he stated this: We remain at the disposal of the various sides.

[Paris AFP in English, in a Colmar-dated item at 0259 GMT on 9 February adds: "All-party peace talks on the political crisis in Togo broke down early Tuesday in this eastern French town, members of the various delegations taking part in the round-table negotiations said.

Different sources said the main stumbling block concerned the international supervision of the confinement of the Togolese Army to barracks during the election process. French Minister Debarge said 'conditions do not exist at present for a democratic consultation of all Togolese.'

["A draft resolution submitted by France and Germany called for elections in May and for the Army to be confined to barracks 'supervised by international observers'. A counter-resolution from the Togolese presidential delegation required these observers to be 'impartial towards all the political parties'.

["Togo's Foreign Minister Ouattara Natchaba, representing President Gnassingbe Eyadema, said he had proposed 'speedy organisation of free and open elections in the presence of neutral international observers'. But he said the discussions had been 'blocked by unacceptable demands' and preceded by 'threats against Togo's sovereignty if the talks failed'."]

Presidential Delegation Leaves Colmar

AB0902095593 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT
9 Feb 93

[Text] Colmar (France), 9 Feb (AFP)—The delegation representing Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema left Colmar, eastern France, early this morning, thus putting an end to the roundtable meeting on Togo, it was learned from the other delegations present.

Last night, the delegations had parted without reaching an agreement as the Togolese opposition backed the proposal made by the delegations of France and Germany—the two countries that initiated the meeting—on the foreign observer supervision of the encampment of the Togolese Army in their barracks during the electoral process.

Minister Calls Refugee Figures 'Erroneous,' 'Inflated'

AB0902112593 Lome Radio Lome in French
2200 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The minister of territorial administration and security has clarified matters: A news release issued in Accra on 8 February stated that 200,000 people have arrived in Ghana, and 70,000 others have arrived in Benin following threats by Ghanaian authorities to attack Togo, and the disinformation campaign by COD-II [Collective of Democratic Opposition II] in the wake of the 30 January events.

Since that time, erroneous and inflated figures have been constantly published to influence international opinion and to instill fear among Togolese, to incite them to flee in large numbers. These figures were issued deliberately with the intention of misinforming people and tarnishing Togo's image in order to benefit from humanitarian aid from specialized institutions.

The minister of territorial administration and security categorically rejects these unrealistic and false figures. [passage omitted]

The minister of territorial administration and security stresses that several foreign nationals from neighboring countries were among those who fled the capital. He urges the people to remain calm, and not panic. He asks them not to pay attention to the disinformation campaign. He also calls on those who left their homes out of fear to return. He reiterates that appropriate measures have been taken to guarantee the security of people and their goods.

Issued in Lome on 8 February by the minister of territorial administration and security.

Urges Refugees To Return

*AB0802135093 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 8 Feb 92*

[Text] The territorial administration and security minister has sounded the alarm over the mass exodus of Togolese to neighboring Ghana and Benin. Agbeyome Messan Kodjo has said that this exodus has reached the country's interior and has turned out to be a distressing

phenomenon due to alarming rumors about an imminent civil war in Togo being spread through a mind-poisoning campaign.

[Begin Kodjo recording] This campaign has reached the towns in the interior, where people are told daily of the imminent arrival of security forces to attack them. Because of all these things, our country, Togo, has experienced a great drain of human beings to neighboring countries. It must be stressed that our compatriots, who are currently in teeming numbers at Aflao and Agoue, are living in very precarious and unhealthy conditions. They also left the country because they were faced with the misery and poverty brought about by the strike, which has still not been called off and which has deprived workers of their usual sources of income. They were also faced with demagogic and deceitful promises made by some people who play on the misery of their compatriots. It must be recalled here that these immigrants were made to understand that once they left the country the UN High Commissioner for Refugees would give them assistance. Therefore, it is with great bitterness and disappointment that our countrymen are experiencing a new life in neighboring countries. That is why I hereby launch an emotional appeal to all our countrymen who left the country through mind-poisoning campaigns, through justified or imagined fear, that they should all return home by all means. [end recording]

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